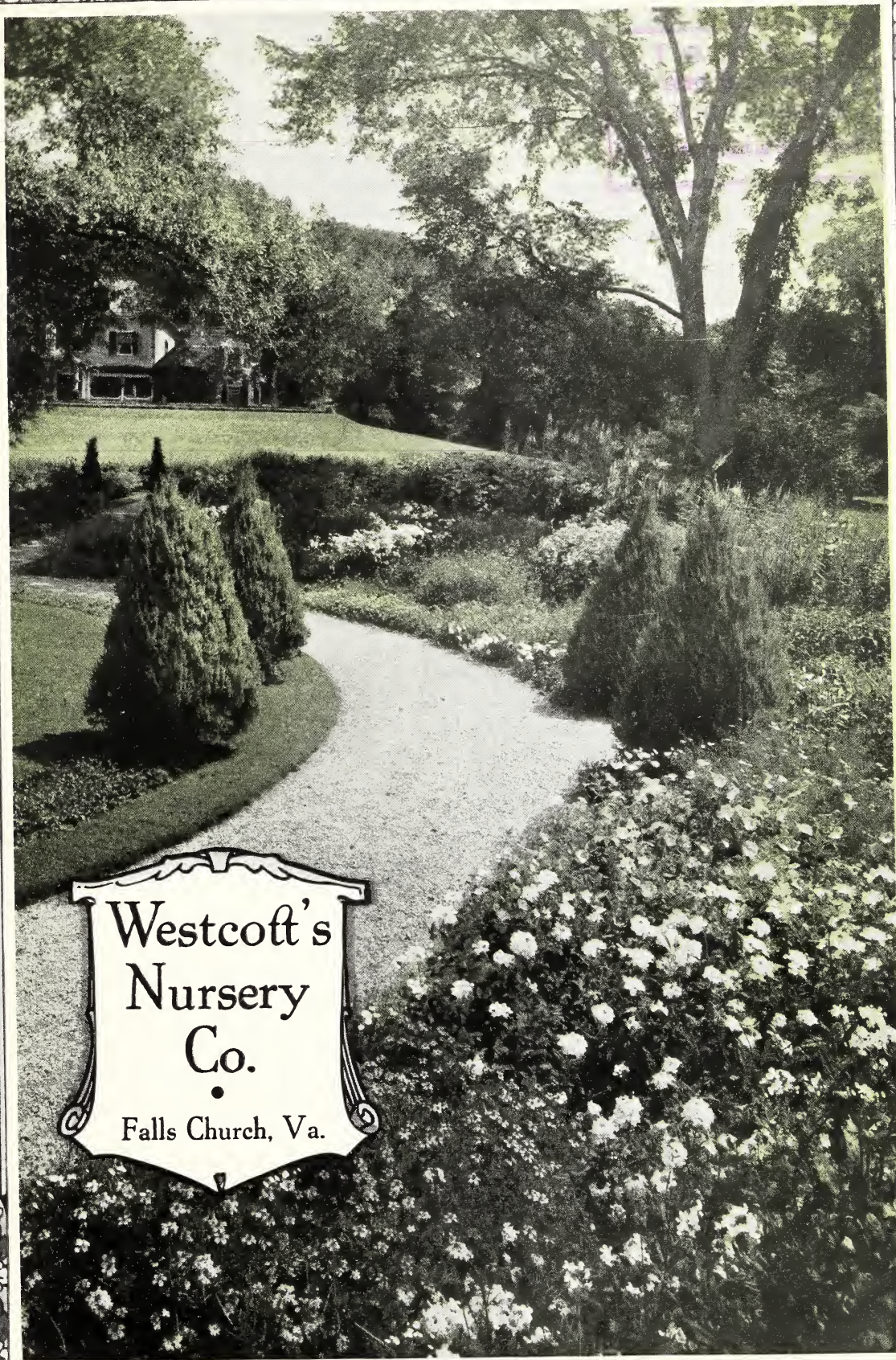


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Westcott's
Nursery
Co.

Falls Church, Va.

Concerning Our Business Methods

Location

Seven miles from Washington, D. C., on Masonville Road, south of Falls Church in Fairfax County. Leaving Washington via the new Key Bridge at 25th and M Sts., N. W., turn to right on south end of bridge and follow the concrete and macadam road to Falls Church which is the Lee Highway out of Washington. After passing through the center of Falls Church you come to the old historic Episcopal Church. Seventy-five yards past the church turn left on a new macadam road that will be completed by May 1st, which goes around our nurseries.

Visitors

You are always welcome and we will be pleased to show you through our nursery, comprising about 400 acres, which we are planting entirely in nursery stock. We will transplant to the fields about one-quarter million plants this Spring.

Shipping Facilities

We ship from Falls Church, Va., over the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad, which was a former spur of the Southern Railroad, and goods go out the day of delivery to station.

Truck Delivery

Washington and suburbs, or a reasonable distance from our nurseries or Washington, delivery by truck is free. For longer hauls it is necessary to charge for delivery.

Landscape Planting

We do landscape planting and contracting. Estimates cheerfully given. Where plans are requested they will be charged for and credited to merchandise if we do the planting and furnish the stock. Our prices are for goods f. o. b. Falls Church or job. Planting is charged for by the hour or day. Estimates are given for complete job where requested.

Moving Large Trees

We have a crew of experienced men and we are equipped to move large trees. Our crew has moved some of the largest in this section. If you have a tree, bush or any large plant you want moved and to live, we can do it. This is a separate service from our landscape department or nursery.

References

Bradstreet's; R. G. Dun & Co.; Potomac Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.; Business Houses of Falls Church and Washington, D. C.

WE ARE MEMBERS OF

American Association of Nurserymen; Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists; Washington Floral Club.

Spraying and pruning done by experienced men that know.

We also furnish soil, leaf mold, manures, bonemeal, other fertilizers, lime and grass seed.

Terms and Conditions of Sale

Shipping Instructions

ORDERS. All orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions. Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment.

FORWARDING. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed; but where without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend that all herbaceous and strawberry plants be shipped by express.

CLAIMS for damages while in transit or otherwise must be made within five days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING SEASON. Opens about March 1st in the Spring and September 15th in the Fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION. Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the state laws require it.

PACKING. All goods are carefully packed, thus avoiding risk, if delayed in transit. We do not charge for packing.

Terms

CASH WITH ORDER. Except to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility, accounts are due when bills are rendered, and prompt payments are expected.

PRICES given in this catalog are for the goods f. o. b. Falls Church, Virginia. No charge for packing.

STOCK SELECTED by customers at the nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the trees or plants chosen.

QUANTITY. Lots of 5, 50, and 500 trees or plants of the same grade and variety will be furnished at the 10, 100 and 1000 rates respectively.

Guarantees

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock, we use the greatest care to have it true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue, free of charge, or refund purchase price. We shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS. All goods are guaranteed true to name, up to grade, full count, and in good condition when delivered. Claims must be made within five days after delivery to customer's delivery point to receive consideration.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or results in any way unless given with estimate by one of our employees, by letter or on invoice; then only six months from date of delivery. And in no case do we hold ourselves responsible for stock killed or injured by dogs or animals, humans or damage by fire, heat or snow, or conditions beyond our control.

This guarantee is void if accounts are not settled within thirty days from date of invoice.

There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture—all contribute to failure and all are beyond our control.

A catalog as extensive as this, must of necessity offer some plants of difficult culture, and, when these are ordered, we presume the people ordering them have the knowledge needed for their culture. Successful results require knowledge, enthusiasm and perseverance, and these we can not supply, but we shall be glad to make selections from the harder class of plants for the people who wish them.

Address all communications to

Westcott's Nursery Company

Phone Falls Church 165

Falls Church, Virginia



Ornamental Department

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs, such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should buy none but the best. Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation of the best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.

Arrangement of the Grounds

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house. In laying out the grounds, make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker-board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs are highly effective and should be more generally planted.

Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

How to Care for and Plant Trees

On arrival, the trees should at once be unpacked, and if the plants cannot be promptly planted, they should be "heeled-in." Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, cover

the roots with soil, mounding it up along the line of the trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time.

DIGGING THE HOLE. This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. In case the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material that will insure drainage.

KIND OF SOIL. We are frequently asked what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it. Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given a quantity of good soil if one would obtain satisfactory results. The very best soil obtainable is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and have the pile turned two or three times. When either of these kinds of soil is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

WHEN SETTING THE TREE. Take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner; then set the tree, spreading the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deeply. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than 2 or 3 inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

The Care of Trees and Shrubs After Planting

This is especially important for the first few years until they shall have become thoroughly established in their new location. It is really a very simple matter, if thought be given to a few points as to what is essential to provide for the most successful results in planting.

In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the surface of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper permanent feeding roots, which will search the lower strata of soil for food and moisture. This can be most successfully done by applying a thick mulch of manure 3 to 4 inches deep to the ground, after planting, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist and at an even temperature, not alternately hot in the baking sun of mid-day in summer and quickly frozen in early winter. This mulch also permits the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil.

In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may be planted close together at the front of a group or border to

screen the ground in the interior of the bed. Or again, the same ends are accomplished if a sufficient dust-mulch is provided by constant cultivation.

During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of Evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil is kept constantly moist.

If Evergreens are not protected by the planting of thick masses of deciduous trees and shrubs which would form a windbreak, artificial barriers, as of Evergreen boughs, should be erected in places which will prevent a direct draft from the prevailing inclement wind from blowing through the plants. Most Evergreens are "winter-killed," not so much from actual cold as from the fact that the soil around them is not thoroughly and completely mulched to prevent early freezing and thereby enabling them to absorb moisture until late in the winter, and from their exposure to the drying winds through lack of proper protection. Always remember that thrifty plants, well manured and properly attended to in spring and fall, are less exposed to attacks of insect enemies or fungous diseases than plants which are ill-tended and uncultivated.

New Varieties

We are constantly adding to our list of ornamentals, as well as in other departments. Before placing new varieties on the market, we give them a thorough trial in the nursery, and thus weed out undesirable varieties, offering only the best in each class.

Varieties Not Listed

In every large, well-conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalog; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock, we shall be pleased to supply.





Proper Plant Selection and Proper Placing Make Good Landscape.

Classifications of Ornamental Shrubs

NAME	Height, Feet	Color	Flower	Time
<i>Acanthopanax pentaphyllum</i>	5 to 8	Green		June
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	3 to 6	White		May-June
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	12 to 15	Purple		June
<i>Amygdalus</i> (Flowering Almond)	2 to 4	Pink and White		May-June
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	3 to 5	White		April-May
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	3 to 5	White		April-May
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	6 to 10	Yellow		May-June
<i>Berberis Thunbergi</i>	2 to 5	Yellow		April
<i>Berberis</i> (Box Barberry)	1 to 2			
<i>Buddleia</i>	3 to 6	Lilac		July-Aug.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	2 to 4	Brown		July-Fall
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	10 to 12	Yellow		May-June
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	4 to 6	White		July
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	4 to 8	White		June
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	2 to 6	White		July
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	8 to 12	Reddish Yellow		July
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus mas</i>	6 to 8	Yellow		May
<i>Cornus paniculata</i>	6 to 10	White		June
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8	White		June
<i>Cornus alba</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i> —variegated	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus Spachii</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Corylus americana</i>	4 to 8	Catkins		May
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10 to 12	Catkins		May
<i>Corylus</i> (Purple Filbert)	10 to 12	Catkins		May
<i>Cydouia japonica</i>	6 to 8	Scarlet		April
<i>Cydouia Maulci</i>	1 to 2	Orange-scarlet		April
<i>Deutzia scabra plena</i>	6 to 8	Pink-Purple		June
<i>Deutzia scabra crenata</i>	6 to 8	Pink-White		June
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	2 to 3	White		June
<i>Deutzia caudicissima</i>	6 to 8	White		June
<i>Deutzia Lemouue</i>	2 to 3	White		June
<i>Deutzia, Pride of Rochester</i>	3 to 4	White		June
<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	4 to 5	Yellow		June
<i>Elacagnus angustifolia</i>	8 to 15	Yellow		June
<i>Elacagnus longipes</i>	5 to 10	Yellow-White		June
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	6 to 8			
<i>Euonymus americana</i>	5 to 8			
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	10 to 15			
<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i>	8 to 12	White		May
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	6 to 8	Yellow		March-April
<i>Forsythia suspensa Fortunei</i>	8 to 10	Yellow		March-April

NAME	Height, Feet	Color	Flower	Time
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	6 to 8	Yellow		March-April
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	8 to 10	Yellow		March-April
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	10 to 15	Yellow		Sept.-Oct.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	12 to 15	White		April
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (in variety)	8 to 12	Red, White		
		Purple, Pink		Aug.-Sept.
<i>Hydrangea p. g.</i>	6 to 8	White		July-Oct.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	4 to 8	White		July-Oct.
<i>Hypericum aureum</i>	3 to 6	Yellow		July-Aug.
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	2 to 3	Yellow		July-Aug.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	4 to 6	Yellow		All Summer
<i>Kerria, Silver</i>	2 to 4	Yellow		All Summer
<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	3 to 6	Purple		July-Aug.
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	6 to 10	Pink		May
<i>Lonicera Morrowi</i>	8 to 10	Pink		May
<i>Lonicera Ruprechtiana</i>	3 to 6	White-Yellow		May-June
<i>Lonicera grandiflora</i>	8 to 10	Red-pink		June
<i>Lonicera, Red Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	Red		July-Fall
<i>Lonicera, Rose Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	Red-pink		July-Fall
<i>Lonicera, White Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	White		July-Fall
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	5 to 10	White		June
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	5 to 10	White		June
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	7 to 12	White		June
<i>Ligustrum, Regel</i>	2 to 4	White		June
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	8 to 20			
<i>Philadelphus aureus</i>	2 to 4	Cream-White		June
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Philadelphus Gordonianus</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Philadelphus</i> (Juno Mock Orange)	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Philadelphus, Lemoine</i>	2 to 4	White		June
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Physocarpus</i> (Goldleaf)	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	6 to 10	White		June-July
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	2 to 4	Yellow		April
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	2 to 4	Greenish-Yellow		August
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhus glabra laciniata</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	4 to 7	White		June-July
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	6 to 12	White		June
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	5 to 7	White		June
<i>Sambucus, Cut-Leaf</i>	6 to 12	White		June
<i>Sambucus, Golden</i>	6 to 12	White		June
<i>Spirea Douglasi</i>	5 to 7	Pink		June-July
<i>Spirea Fortunei</i> (cal. alba)	2 to 3	White		All Summer
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	3 to 4	Pink		All Summer
<i>Spirea Reevesiana</i>	5 to 7	White		May
<i>Spirea Thunbergi</i>	2 to 4	White		April
<i>Spirea Anthony Waterer</i>	1 to 2	Crimson		July-Fall
<i>Spirea Billiardi</i>	5 to 7	Pink		July
<i>Spirea bumalda</i>	3 to 6	Pink		July
<i>Spirea arguta</i>	3 to 5	White		Early May
<i>Spirea Van Houttei</i>	4 to 8	White		May-June
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i>	3 to 6	White		June
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	2 to 5	Pink		June-July
<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>	4 to 7	Red		June-July
<i>Syringa villosa</i>	5 to 10	Pink		May-June
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	5 to 10	Lilac		May-June
<i>Syringa, White Common</i>	5 to 10	White		May-June
<i>Syringa japonica</i>	4 to 7	Yellow-White		May-June
<i>Syringa josikaea</i>	5 to 7	Violet		April-May
<i>Syringa persica</i>	6 to 8	Lilac		April-May
<i>Syringa, White Persian</i>	6 to 8	White		April-May
<i>Syringa</i> (Named Varieties)	4 to 10	Red, Purple, White		April-May
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	6 to 12	Rose-Purple		April
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	6 to 12	Pink		May
<i>Tamarix gallica indica</i>	6 to 12	Pink		July
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	4 to 7	White		May
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	5 to 10	White		May
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	5 to 10	Cream-White		May
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	5 to 7	Greenish White		June
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	5 to 10	White		May-June
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	5 to 7	White		May
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	5 to 10	White		May
<i>Viburnum opulus nanum</i>	1 to 3	White		May
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	5 to 7	White		May
<i>Weigela candida</i>	5 to 7	White		June
<i>Weigela floribunda</i>	5 to 7	Crimson		June
<i>Weigela rosea</i>	5 to 7	Pink		June
<i>Weigela, Dwarf Variegated</i>	2 to 4	White		May
<i>Weigela, Eva Rathke</i>	5 to 7	Reddish Purple		June
<i>Weigela, Henderson</i>	5 to 7	Dark Pink		June

Shrubs With Berries Fall and Winter

NAME	Height, Feet	Color of Fruit
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	3 to 5	Scarlet
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	3 to 5	Black
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	6 to 10	Scarlet
<i>Berberis Thunbergi</i>	2 to 5	Red
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	8 to 12	Bladder-like seed pods
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 to 8	Black
<i>Cornus mas</i>	6 to 8	Scarlet
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8	Black
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8	White
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>	6 to 8	White
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	8 to 15	Yellow
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	6 to 8	Orange-Red
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	5 to 8	Red
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	5 to 8	Scarlet
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	10 to 15	Scarlet
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	10 to 15	Yellow
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	5 to 10	Black
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	5 to 10	Blue-Black
<i>Ligustrum, Regel</i>	2 to 4	Black
<i>Lonicera Morrowi</i>	8 to 10	Red
<i>Lonicera Ruprechtiana</i>	3 to 6	Red
<i>Lonicera, Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	Red
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	8 to 20	Large Green—Orange Shape
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	6 to 10	Black
<i>Physocarpus</i>	8 to 10	Red
<i>Rhus</i>	3 to 12	Scarlet Seed
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	4 to 7	Black
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	6 to 12	Reddish Purple
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	5 to 7	Red
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	2 to 5	White
<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>	4 to 7	Red
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	4 to 7	Black
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	5 to 10	Red
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	5 to 10	Bluish Black
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	5 to 7	Purplish Blue
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	5 to 10	Red

Most Cultivated Shrubs Have Very Striking Colored Foliage in the Fall

Shrubs With Colored Foliage

NAME	Height, Feet	Color of Foliage
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>	6 to 8	Golden
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i>	6 to 8	Green, Silver, Red
<i>Cornus Spaethi</i>	6 to 8	Golden
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	8 to 15	Silver
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	5 to 10	Silver
<i>Kerria, Silver</i>	2 to 4	Green, Silvery
<i>Philadelphus aureus</i>	2 to 4	Yellow
<i>Physocarpus (Goldleaf)</i>	8 to 10	Yellow
<i>Sambucus, Golden</i>	6 to 12	Bright Yellow
<i>Weigela, Dwarf Variegated</i>	2 to 4	White, Green

Shrubs for Shady Locations

NAME	Height, Feet
<i>Berberis Thunbergi</i>	2 to 5
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus alba</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	2 to 3
<i>Deutzia Lemoinei</i>	2 to 3
<i>Forsythia (All Varieties)</i>	6 to 10
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	10 to 15
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	4 to 8
<i>Ligustrum (All Varieties)</i>	5 to 12
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	2 to 4
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	2 to 5

NAME Height, Feet

<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	4 to 7
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	5 to 10
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	5 to 7

Shrubs With Colored Bark in Winter

NAME	Height, Feet	Color
<i>Cornus alba</i>	6 to 8	Crimson
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 to 8	Purple
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8	Deep red
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8	Red and Green
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i>	6 to 8	Yellow
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i>	6 to 8	Dark red
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	6 to 8	Corky Bark
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	4 to 6	Green

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE"

Do not plant shrubbery everywhere. A properly planted lawn, open at the center, is beautiful—not "cluttered up."



Ornamental Shrubs

Until seen, one can not appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and, if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from April to November. No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs. Irregular groups or masses of shrubs arranged against buildings, fences or property lines are much more effective than single specimens. A good arrangement of shrubs provides wide open spaces near the center of the lawn.

Amelanchier

Amelanchier botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry).

A. vulgaris (Serviceberry). Ornamental, black, sweet fruit.

Amorpha

Amorpha fruticosa (False Indigo). Flowers dark bluish purple in July. Valuable for massing on rocky slopes.

Amygdalus - Almond

A vigorous, beautiful shrub covered in May with fine blossoms.

Amygdalus rosea flore pleno (Pink-Flowering Almond).

A. alba plena (White-Flowering Almond).

Aralia

Aralia pentaphylla. A pretty medium sized shrub. Holds leaves until late in Fall. Valuable for screen planting. Flowers inconspicuous.

A. spinosa (Hercules Club). A large shrub with stout prickly stems and compound leaves, flowers creamy white in huge panicles sometimes 2 feet long, followed by dark purple berries, giving a tropical appearance to landscape planting. Very good.



Buddleia—Butterfly Bush.



Cydonia—Japan Quince.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

**Buddleia - Butterfly Bush
or Summer Lilac**

Buddleia veitchi magnifica. A comparatively new plant making an attractive show with reddish-violet flowers and long white leaves. Blooms all the latter part of the summer. Can be planted promiscuously among shrubs or in masses for a background. In severe winters top kills back but comes up quickly next season.

Benzoin - Spice Bush

Fine for border or screen planting. Strong growing, dark red berries and foliage. Brown twigs are very attractive in winter.

Berberis - Barberry

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). Low, compact growing shrub much used for border or hedge planting. Can be trimmed for formal planting. Small flowers in May followed by abundance of berries which turn to deep scarlet in Winter. The fine green foliage turns to a brilliant red in Autumn. Very attractive.



Both shrubs are the same grade as to height—3 to 4 feet—the one on the right has been grown in the nursery two years longer than the one on the left. When you buy shrubs at cheap prices you may get the height but you do not get the fine, bushy plants. We do not sell one-year shrubs.

**Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub
or Allspice**

The old-fashioned Sweet Shrub with a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; an abundance of chocolate colored flowers in June and at intervals afterward. Foliage rich dark green.

Caragana

Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). An upright growing shrub bearing bright yellow flowers in abundance. The bloom is smaller but the shape of a sweet pea blossom. Very hardy and attractive in group planting.

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis (Button Bush). A tall growing shrub with globe-shaped heads of fragrant white flowers. One of the best for water-side planting.

Chionanthus

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe). A very desirable shrub for its white blossoms which make it seem a cloud of snowy lace against the deep green foliage. A fine shrub for specimen planting.

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A very valuable shrub for border planting on account of abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. Adapted to wet and shady places.

Colutea

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna). A rapid-growing large shrub with light green foliage. Yellow flowers in June followed by showy red pods.



Cornus Sibirica—Red Twigged Dogwood.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Cornus - Dogwood or Osiers

See also under trees, page 23.

This group of shrubs is adaptable for use in border and screen plantings. Attractive flowers. Abundance of berries and highly colored foliage in autumn. The twigs are a bright color in winter time.

Cornus elegantissima variegata (Variegated Dogwood). Fine variegated shrub, leaves broadly margined with white.

C. florida. See page 23.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). A very useful variety for screening purposes. Flowers white, fruit white on bright red stems.

C. sibirica (Red Twigg'd Dogwood). With small clusters of white flowers its blue berries and its dark red bark, this is one of the most attractive shrubs.

C. stolonifera var. aurea (Golden-barked Osier). Bright yellow twigs. Makes an attractive combination with Red-twigg'd Dogwood.

Corylus

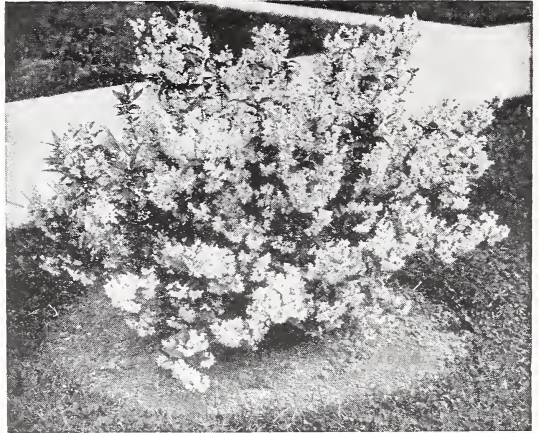
Corylus avellana purpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub with bronze-purple leaves. Fine either for specimen or massing.

Crataegus - Hawthorn

Crataegus oxyacanthus var. coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). The best of the double varieties. A small ornamental tree. Flowers a bright carmine-red; superior to any of its color.



Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese Barberry.



Deutzia Gracilis.

Cydonia - Japan Quince

Cydonia japonica. Brilliant flowering shrub covered with scarlet flowers early in the spring. Good for massing.

Cytisus

Cytisus laburnum (Golden Chain). A small tree bearing long pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June. Very attractive.

Desmodium - Sweet Pea Shrub

Desmodium penduliflorum (Sweet Pea Shrub). From August to October this shrub is covered with large clusters of rose and purple pea-shaped flowers, flowering at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Very attractive.

Deutzia

One of the finest of shrubs for abundance of pretty blossoms which cover the plants in early spring. Can be used in borders, mass or specimen plantings. Very good.

Deutzia gracilis var. aurea (Golden-leaved Deutzia). Foliage beautiful yellow. Flowers white and showy.

D. crenata flore pleno. Flowers double, white, tinged with rose, blooming in late June. Very hardy.

D. gracilis. Of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white. One of the first to bloom. Fine for edging in front of taller shrubs.

D. lemoinei. Flowers pure white; shrub medium and free-flowering. Excellent for forcing.

D. Pride of Rochester. Produces large double white flowers tinged with rose. Profuse bloomer. One of the best. Flowers early.

D. scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). A tall shrub with bell-shaped flowers of pure white.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.



Forsythia Fortunei—Golden Bell.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Diervilla - Weigela

The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit growing 6 to 8 feet high, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age. Flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors. Very effective for grouping and borders. Blooms in June and July.

Diervilla amabilis. Rapid grower. Rose-pink flowers.

D. candida. Flowers pure white, produced in June and continue to bloom nearly all Summer.

D. Eva Rathke. Erect grower. Flowers a brilliant crimson.

D. floribunda. Medium height, bright crimson flowers. An abundant bloomer, with rich, attractive foliage.

D. nana variegata. Of dwarf habit and clearly defined, silvery, variegated leaves. Flowers rose colored.

D. rosea. Flowers rose colored, blooming in June.

D. Van Houttei. Flowers are a rich shade of carmine and bloom profusely.

Elaeagnus

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). Leaves handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. Flowers are small, golden yellow and fragrant, followed by yellow fruit.

E. longipes (Japanese Oleaster). A shrub about six feet high, small, fragrant, yellowish flowers in May, followed by berries which, when ripe, are a reddish amber color. Good for eating. One of the most desirable shrubs for the lawn.

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A fine rapid growing shrub producing starry white blossoms in May. One of the best.

Euonymus - Strawberry Tree

Euonymus alatus (Cork-Barked Euonymus). Very attractive in Autumn when full of bright colored fruit and brilliant crimson foliage. Bark very corky.

E. americanus (Strawberry Tree). Yellowish or reddish green flowers followed by rough crimson pods that burst, showing bright scarlet seeds.

E. europaeus (Spindle Tree). Erect shrub; vigorous; foliage dark green, bright red in Fall, followed by orange-scarlet berries.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in Spring time. The long branches are covered with golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green and one of the best shrubs for foliage. Grows well in the shade.

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia). The best of the early-flowering shrubs.

F. intermedia. Very hardy. A valuable variety.

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Resembles the Fortunei but drooping in habit. Fine for covering rocks and objectionable places.

F. viridissima. Very early bloomer. Resembles the Intermedia.



Exochorda Grandiflora—Pearl Bush.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Halesia - Snowdrop Tree

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell). A beautiful shrub forming a low, wide head profusely covered with a mass of small, snowy white flowers. Blooms about middle of May.

Hibiscus - Althea, Rose of Sharon

These tall-growing, symmetrical shrubs with their vari-colored blossoms are most desirable for garden or formal plantings. In bloom from middle of July to September; a time when so few shrubs are in flower. They are used very successfully to make flowering hedges.

Hibiscus Ardens. Violet color. petals quilled. Very large and double.

H. Boule de Feu. Violet-red color; very double. Blooms late.

H. Duchesse de Brabant. Reddish lilac color. Very large and double.

H. elegantissima. Double white and pink. Free bloomer. Very fine.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white and double. One of the best.

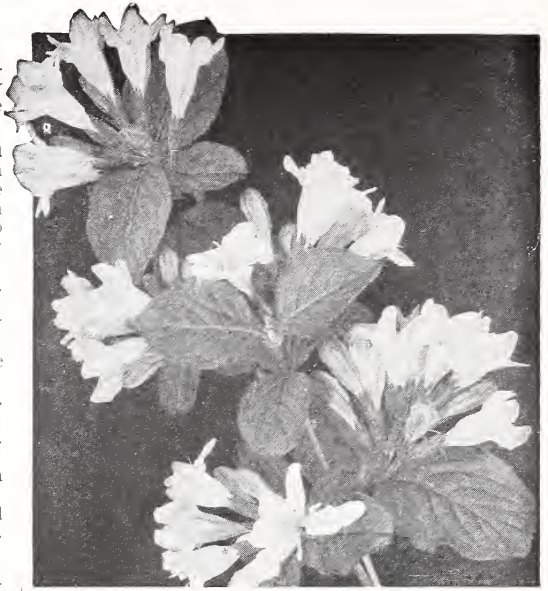
H. Lady Stanley. Very double; white with beautiful blush.

H. variegated-leaved. Foliage finely marked with light yellow; flowers purple and double.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens (Snowball Hydrangea). Has the appearance of a low-growing Snowball with its large clusters of white flowers. Particularly desirable on account of coming into bloom before *H. paniculata*. Its blooming period is from early June until middle of August. A very desirable shrub.

H. paniculata grandiflora. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation, blooming at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, delicate pink changing to brown. Very desirable lawn ornament.



Weigela Rosea—Pink Weigela.

Hamamelis

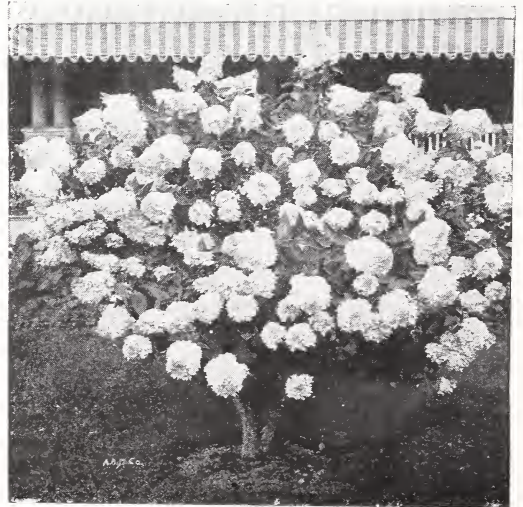
Hamamelis virginiana (Witch Hazel). Has a wealth of delicate yellow flowers appearing in late Fall. Exceptionally beautiful at the edge of a wood or along woodland paths.

Kerria - Corchorus; Globe Flower

An attractive shrub with slender green branches and showy yellow flowers. It thrives in almost any well drained soil. Hardy, but benefited by protection from cold winds in severe climates.

Kerria var. flore pleno. Similar to the japonica but with beautiful double yellow flowers. Fine variety, blooming at intervals from July on.

K. japonica. A slender green-branched shrub covered with single yellow flowers from July to October.

Althea—Hibiscus.
Rose of Sharon.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Ligustrum - Privet

Ligustrum amurense (Amoor River Privet). A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders. Very hardy foliage; glossy green, and holds its color almost the entire year. Will stand clipping to any extent.

L. ibota (Chinese Privet). A native of China and Japan. Foliage long and shining; flowers large, white and fragrant. Valuable for its flowers and foliage.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). The well known variety. Vigorous grower. Deep glossy green leaves; fine for hedges or screening purposes.

L. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Splendid dense shrub with spreading branches. A very graceful bush for hedges.

L. vulgaris (English Privet). Foliage narrow. Showy white flowers in June followed by dark fruit.



Ligustrum Ovalifolium—California Privet.

Lonicera - Bush Honeysuckle

These vigorous tall growing shrubs are invaluable for screening and massing effect with their dense green foliage and showy red berries appearing in summer and continuing until early fall. They are one of the most desirable shrubs. Fine for tall hedges. Can be kept trimmed.

Lonicera bella albida. White flowers; scarlet fruit.

L. fragrantissima. Foliage remains green until fall. Flowers are fragrant and appear before the leaves.

L. Morrowi. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit. Very dense foliage. One of the best.

L. tatarica var. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Produces creamy white fragrant flowers in May and June. Forms a high bush.

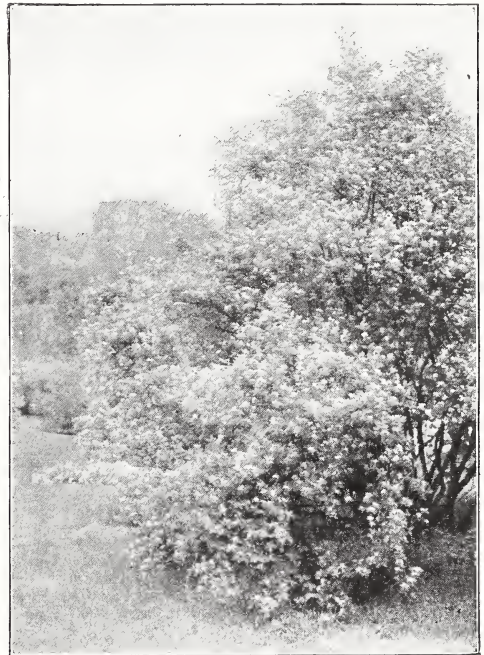
L. tatarica var. grandiflora. Produces large, bright red flowers striped with white; blooms in June.

L. tatarica rosea (Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers that contrast with the foliage. Planted with Grandiflora, the two make a beautiful display.

L. tatarica var. rubra (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle). Blooms early in spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.



Lonicera—White Tartarian Honeysuckle.



Lonicera Morrowi—Bush Honeysuckle.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Mahonia - Ashberry

Mahonia aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A native shrub; very handsome, with purplish shining prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Very ornamental.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange or Syringa

This old-fashioned shrub with creamy white flowers borne in clusters is found in many plantings. There are many varieties that offer a wide range of size and blooms. All varieties are strong growers and are suitable for border, screen or specimen planting. We have a few new varieties that are exceptionally fine and you will be highly pleased with them.

Philadelphus, Avalanche. A graceful shrub with slender arching branches covered with white flowers. One of the best.

P. coronarius (Garland Syringa). Pure white; very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom.

P. coronarius var. aureus (Golden-leaved Syringa). A beautiful shrub with golden yellow foliage. Keeps its color the entire season. Splendid for grouping with other shrubs in border planting.

P. gordonianus (Gordon's Syringa). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. White flowers; fragrant and late.

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). Has large showy flowers, somewhat fragrant. Bark reddish. A rapid grower.

P. lemoinei (Lemoine's Syringa). A graceful shrub with very rich foliage and large pure white fragrant flowers in June.

P. Mont Blanc. A charming variety; dwarf in habit with very large, fragrant flowers produced in great abundance.

NEW VARIETIES OF PHILADELPHUS

P. Dame Blanche. Small leaves, erect stems provided with numerous small panicles of semi-double flowers. Creamy white, stamens straw-yellow. Very odoriferous.

P. Manteau d'Hermine. New; double; dwarf grower.

P. Souvenir de Billiard. New, single, pure white. Very free bloomer.

P. Virginal. Very vigorous plant, large oval acuminate leaves. Serrate panicles including 5 to 7 large double-crested flowers, round petals, pure white, sweet scented. The good habit and the good qualities of flowering rank the plant as one of the best of its type.

Prunus - Plum

Prunus triloba (Double-flowered Plum). A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs. Flowers double, delicate pink and thickly set on long slender branches. Blooms in May.



Prunus Triloba—(Double-flowered Plum).

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Rhus - Sumac

This variety of shrubs is noted for its brilliant Autumn foliage. Flowers yellow in short spikes along branches. Splendid for mass planting.

Rhus cotinus (Smoke Tree). A valuable ornamental shrub. Has curious fringe-or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of smoke or mist. Spreading habit. Requires room to grow.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). A shrub 8 feet high with handsome foliage, changing in Autumn. Showy spikes of fruit.

R. glabra var. laciniata. A variety of Smooth Sumac with deeply cut fernlike foliage.

R. typhina (Stag Horn Sumac). Beautiful Autumn foliage.

R. typhina laciniata (Cut Leaved Sumac). A showy broad-headed shrub with large, long, deeply cut foliage; light green in color, changing to shades of red and yellow in Autumn. The new growth is clothed with a peculiar down, giving an appearance of the growing horn of a deer. The bark below is a rich orange color.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Rhamnus

Rhamnus cathartica (Buckthorn). A stiff, twiggy, tall shrub with dark foliage. A profusion of attractive white flowers in June and July, followed by showy dark fruit. Makes a fine hedge or border plant.

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Handsome foliage; single white flowers. Blooms late in May, followed by black seeds.



Rhus Glabra Laciniata.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Ribes - Flowering Currant

Ribes aureum (Golden Currant). A native species with beautiful yellow flowers. Very fragrant. Valuable for border planting.

R. Crandalls. Blooms profusely, bright yellow flowers. Fruit of a red-black color.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Flowering Currant). Very hardy. A profuse bloomer. Flowers a beautiful crimson and yellow. Blooms in May.

Sambucus - Elder

These vigorous tall growing shrubs are adapted for natural landscapes. Showy white flowers and attractive fruit. One of the best shrubs for attracting birds. Fruit black, ripening in August.

Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder).

S. nigra var. *aurea* (Golden-leaved Elder). The best golden-leaved shrub. A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage.

S. nigra var. *laciniata* (Cut-leaved Elder). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. A valuable variety.

Spirea - Meadow Sweet

The Spirea is one of the best shrubs grown. Very attractive for garden or shrub border.

Spirea Aitchisoni. Handsome upright shrub 6 to 8 feet high, bearing in August and September large panicles of white flowers.

S. arguta. Of dwarf habit, spreading head, flowers pure white. The best of the very early flowering white varieties. Blooms in May.

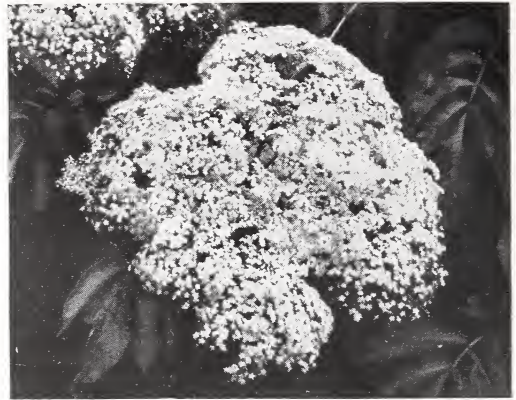
S. Anthony Waterer. A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers.

S. Billiardi (Billiard's Spirea). Flowers are rose colored. Blooms nearly all summer.

S. bumalda. A handsome variety from Japan. Dwarf in habit and vigorous growth. Foliage narrow; flowers rose colored and borne in great profusion. Blooms a long time.



Rhus Cotinus—Smoke Tree.



Golden-Leaved Elder.

S. callosa (Fortune's Spirea). Has large panicles of deep rosy blooms. Grows freely and blooms nearly all summer. Excellent.

S. callosa alba. One of the best dwarf white-flowering shrubs. Very symmetrical.

S. Douglasi (Douglas' Spirea). A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August.

S. Frobeli. A very free growing shrub producing large flat heads of rosy-pink flowers in the spring. Green foliage tinted dark red. Height 2 to 3 feet.

S. Lindleyana. A very handsome upright shrub, growing 4 to 8 feet. Bears immense panicles of white flowers in July and August, followed by capsular fruits.

S. opulifolia (Ninebark). One of the most vigorous growers. Foliage light green; flowers white and fragrant, produced in great abundance.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden-leaved Ninebark). A beautiful variety with golden yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June.

S. prunifolia. Small double white flowers borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands. Foliage a dark shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall. One of the most popular. The true Bridal Wreath.

S. Reevesiana. Slightly drooping, covered in May with clusters of double white flowers.

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea). Long pointed narrow leaves and rose colored flowers in June and July.

S. sorbifolia (Ash-leaf Spirea). A vigorous grower with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash and long spikes of beautiful white flowers. Blooms in July.

S. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spirea). Dwarf in habit with rounded graceful form. Branches slender and drooping. Flowers pure white; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange-scarlet in the fall. Valuable for planting in front of other shrubs.

S. tomentosa (Steeplebush). A late-flowering variety, with pink flowers, extending over a long season.

S. Van Houttei. This is undoubtedly the most charming and beautiful of all the varieties, having pure white flowers in clusters, the branches drooping to the ground. Foliage a rich green. Very profuse in bloom and plants remarkably hardy. An indispensable ornament for lawn or hedges. The variety most commonly planted. Commonly called Bridal Wreath.



Syringa, Chas. X.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A slender branched upright growing shrub with small pink flowers, followed by showy pure white berries, which cling to the branches a long time.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry or Indian Currant). Valuable for planting in shady places as the foliage is very persistent. The fruit is a purplish-red and hangs on well into the winter. Flowers small and rose colored.

Syringas - The Lilacs

Besides the common old-fashioned varieties, there are many new ones that should be planted. Below you will find a list of the best ones.

Syringa chinensis syn. *rothomagensis*. Reddish-purple. Blooms in May.

S. chinensis alba syn. *rothomagensis alba*. White flowers in May.

S. josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Valued for the lateness of its flowers, which are light violet in color and its dark, shining leaves. Blooms in June.

S. persica (Persian Lilac). Grows 4 to 6 feet high, foliage small, flowers bright purple.

S. persica var. *alba*. Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple.

S. persica var. *rubra*. Reddish flowers of great size and very abundant.

S. villosa (Japan Lilac). Flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Valuable for its late flowers. Single.

S. vulgaris (Old-fashioned Lilac). Too well known to need description; purple.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). Flowers white and fragrant.

SYRINGA—NAMED VARIETIES

Are grafted and are far superior to the common Lilac on account of the richness of their coloring and the large size of the panicles of handsome flowers.

S. Abel Carriere. Pale blue; double.

S. Alphonse Lavallee. Flowers bluish-lilac; double.

S. Belle de Nancy. Flowers pink with white center; double.

S. Chas. X. A strong rapid growing variety; large shining leaves. Flowers reddish-purple; single. Fine.

S. Jean Bart. Double claret-rose colored flowers when fully opened.

S. Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white; double.

S. Madame Abel Chatenay. A very desirable variety with milk-white double flowers. Very compact.

S. Madame Casimir-Perier. Double creamy white.

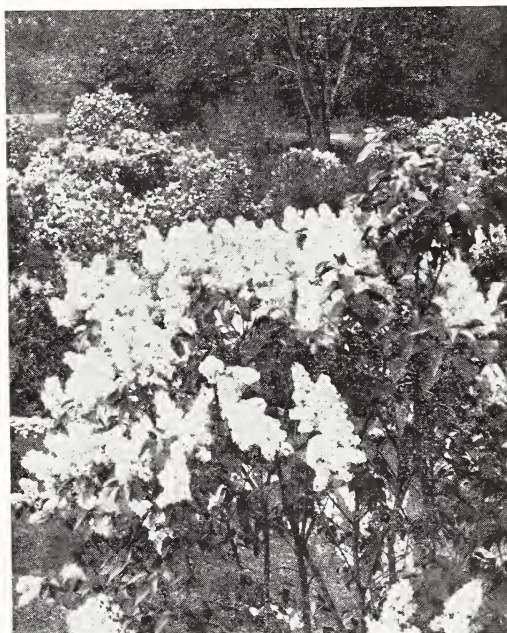
S. Madame Lemoine. Superb white; double; free and showy. One of the finest varieties.

S. Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers. The finest white Lilac; single.

S. Michael Buchner. Very large, erect panicles. Very double, pale lilac.

S. President Grevy. A beautiful blue, individual flower. Very double and very large. The panicle is magnificent. One of the finest.

S. Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. The most distinct and beautiful of the dark varieties. Flowers dark purple, borne in large panicles Excellent.



Syringa, Madame Lemoine.

"THE LOWEST PRICES ARE NOT ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST, AS CHEAPNESS DOES NOT CONSIST IN WHAT YOU PAY, BUT IN WHAT YOU GET FOR WHAT YOU PAY."

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Tamarix

T. africana. A beautiful shrub with small feathery foliage similar to the juniper. Delicate small pink flowers. Blooms in May.

T. amurensis. Growth is slender and graceful with silvery foliage. Pink flowers are borne on short spikes on the young growth.

T. gallica. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery, branches long and slender. Numerous pink flowers.

T. hispida aestivalis. Blooms when few other shrubs are in bloom and

Viburnum Opulus Sterile—Common Snowball.

its feathery, delicate soft pink sprays of blossoms are exceedingly attractive.

T. indica. Pink flowers in long slender racemes; dull green foliage.

T. japonica plumosa. Feathery, plume-like. A little tender.

Viburnum - Snowball

The Viburnums are one of the best all-year-round shrubs. They are profuse bloomers followed in the fall by fruit clusters, some black and some red. Fine green foliage changing to rich autumn shades and their twigs in winter are very pleasing. Very good in mass planting.

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). A slender slow growing shrub with maple-like leaves and flat heads of white flowers in May, followed by purple-crimson berries in autumn. Grows well in the shade.

V. dentatum (Arrowwood). Peculiar dentated leaves, turning to rich purple and red in the fall. One of the best for massing flowers. Greenish white. Likes rather moist soil.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Large white flowers in clusters. Blooms in May, followed by bright red berries changing to black later. Likes dry places and limestone soil.

V. lentago (Nannyberry; Sheepberry). Flowers creamy-white; fragrant. Light green foliage.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). This variety has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints. Flowers are white and very conspicuous. Fruit a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all winter.

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned Snowball with its large globular clusters of snow-white flowers in May and June makes a very attractive shrub.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Foliage a handsome olive-green. Flowers are larger and purer white than the Common Snowball, borne in dense heads; very ornamental. One of the finest shrubs; moderate in growth and compact in form with its branches at right angles to the main stem.

V. prunifolium. Dark shining foliage; snow-white flowers in May and June, followed by dark fruit.

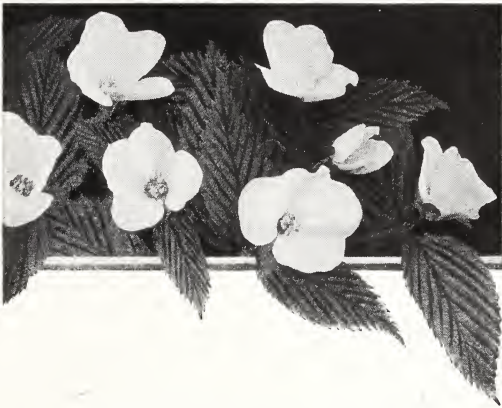
V. tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball). A hardy, vigorous and free-blooming variety with pure white flowers in June, succeeded by red berries that later turn black. Has excellent foliage. One of the best.



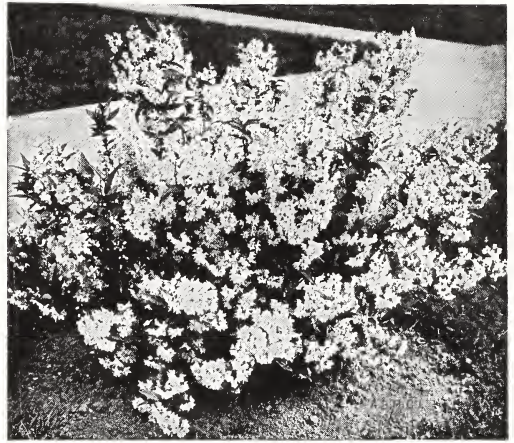
Viburnum Opulus—High Bush Cranberry.



Amygdalus.
(See page 8).



Rhodotypos Kerrioides. (See page 15).



Deutzia Gracilis. (See page 10).



Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis—Hills of Snow.
(See page 12).



Ornamental Trees

Classifications

Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting

Acer dasycarpum (Silver Maple).
Acer negundo (Box Elder; Ash-Leaved Maple).
Acer platanoides (Norway Maple).
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore Maple).
Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple).
Aesculus hippocastanum (White Horse-chestnut).
Aesculus (Red Horse-chestnut).
Ailanthus glandulosa (Ailanthus).
Betula alba (European White Birch).
Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa).
Fraxinus americana (White Ash).
Fraxinus excelsior (European Ash).
Ginkgo biloba (Maidenhair Tree).
Gymnocladus dioica (Kentucky Coffee Tree).
Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum).
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree).
Morus (Russian Mulberry).
Populus (Carolina Poplar).
Populus (Lombardy Poplar).
Populus Bolleana (Bolleana Poplar).
Quercus alba (White Oak).
Quercus palustris (Pink Oak).
Quercus robur (English Oak).
Quercus rubra (Common Red Oak).
Robinia pseudoacacia (Common Locust).
Tilia americana (American Linden).
Tilia vulgaris (Common Linden).
Ulmus americana (American Elm).
Ulmus glabra (Scotch Elm).

Weeping Trees

Betula laciniata (Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch).
Morus (Teas' Weeping Mulberry).
Salix babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow).
Salix elegantissima (Thurlow Weeping Willow).
Salix pentandra (Laurel Willow).
Salix (Wisconsin Weeping Willow).
Sorbus (Weeping Mountain Ash).
Ulmus (Camperdown Elm).

Cut Leaved Trees

Acer Wieri (Wier Maple).
Alnus (Cut-Leaf Alder).
Betula laciniata (Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch).
Fraxinus lanceolata (Green Ash).
Sorbus quercifolia (Oak-Leaf Mountain Ash).

Trees with Colored Foliage

Acer (Japanese Maple). Dark crimson.
Acer Schwedleri (Schwedler Maple). Purple in Spring.
Betula (Purple-Leaf White Birch).
Populus Bolleana (Bolleana Poplar). Silver.
Prunus Pissardi (Purple-Leaf Plum).

Trees with Conspicuous Flowers

Aesculus (Horse-chestnut). White and red.
Aralia spinosa (Devil's Walkingstick). White.
Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa). White.
Cercis canadensis (American Redbud). Pink-red.
Cladrastis lutea (Yellow-wood). White.
Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood). White.
Cornus (Red-Flowering Dogwood).
Crataegus crusgalli (Cockspur Thorn). White.
Crataegus oxyacanthus (English Hawthorn). White.
Crataegus (Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn).
Laburnum vulgare (Goldenchain). Yellow.
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). Yellow and orange.
Malus (Bechtel Crab). Pink.
Malus floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). Pink.
Malus Neidzwetzkyana (Redvein Crab). White and pink.
Prunus (Double White-Flowering Cherry).
Prunus Pissardi (Purple-Leaf Plum). Pink.
Prunus triloba (Flowering Plum). Pink.
Robinia hispida (Rose-Acacia). Pink.
Robinia pseudoacacia (Common Locust). White.



Acer Platanoides—Norway Maple.



Acer Wieri Laciniatum
Wier's Cut-Leaved Weeping Maple.

Deciduous Trees

Acer - The Maples

Acer dasycarpum (White or Silver Maple). a rapid growing tree of large size. Adapts itself to a variety of soils, with the exception of dry ground.

A. dasycarpum wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple). Graceful drooping branches. Especially attractive as a tall-growing lawn specimen.

A. negundo (Box Elder or Ash-leaved Maple). Large spreading tree of rapid growth.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the best ornamental trees. Large, handsome, with broad deep green foliage, very compact growth. A valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets. This tree is one of our specialties and no better trees of this variety are produced than here at Falls Church in Westcott's nursery.

A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). This is one of the most desirable shade and ornamental trees. It is always erect and neat in appearance, adapting itself to a variety of situations, except boggy ground. A permanent shade tree, taking on vivid tints of autumn color.

A. schwedleri (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red. leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree.

JAPANESE MAPLE

A. palmatum var. *atropurpureum* (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Splendid for individual and group planting.

Aesculus

Aesculus hippocastanum (Horsechestnut). A handsome flowering tree of regular form, especially suited for lawn or avenue tree. Flowers white marked with red.

Ailanthus

Ailanthus glandulosa (Chinese Sumac or Tree of Heaven). From Japan. Rapid growing, feathery foliage. Free from diseases and insects. One of the most distinct ornamental trees.



Acer Saccharum—Rock Maple.



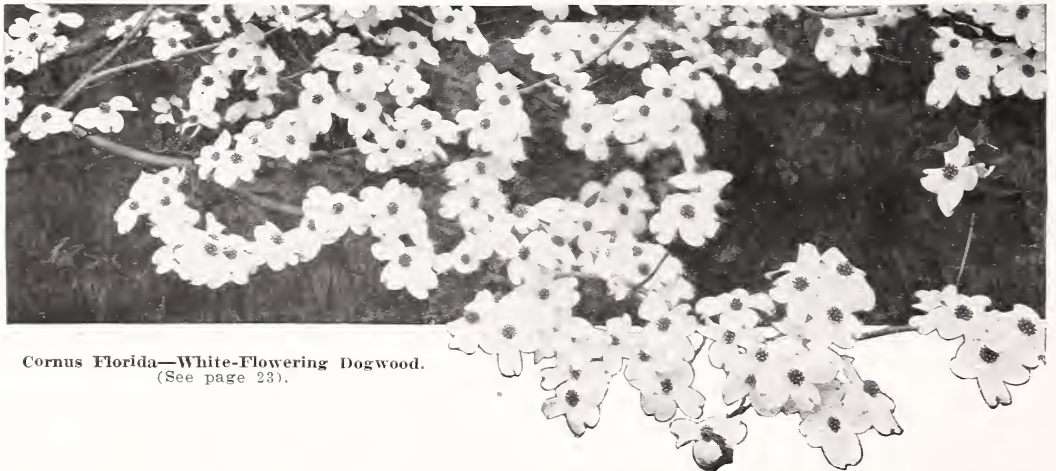
Fraxinus Americana—American White Ash.
(See page 23).



Acer Dasycarpum—Silver Maple. (See page 21).



Liriodendron Tulipifera—Tulip Tree. (See page 24).



Cornus Florida—White-Flowering Dogwood.
(See page 23).

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

Betula - The Birches

Betula alba (European White Birch). A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches. Very effective when grouped with evergreens.

B. laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark, delicately cut foliage. A well known favorite of great beauty.

The Catalpas

Catalpa bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Umbrella-like head only three or four feet high and twice as broad, forming a pretty dome-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves. It is very desirable when grafted on stems five to six feet high for border along drive, walk or around a park where you do not desire tall trees.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Very hardy. Rapid grower. White flowers in late spring. Very valuable for poles, posts and railroad ties.

Cercis

(Judas Tree or Red Bud). A medium sized tree with large, irregular head. Profusion of reddish-pink blossoms in early spring before foliage appears; one of the finest ornamental trees.



Catalpa Bungei—Chinese Catalpa.



Betula Alba Laciniata Pendula—Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

Cornus

Cornus florida (White Flowering Dogwood). Grows from 20 to 25 feet high. Flowers before leaves appear, 3½ inches in diameter. Very durable, lasting two weeks; foliage grayish-green, glossy and handsome, turning to a deep red in the fall. A valuable tree for ornamental planting.

C. rubra. (Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood). Same as white flowering, except it has beautiful red or pink flowers.

Fagus - The Beeches

Fagus sylvatica (European Beech). A compact long-lived tree. Useful for screening out objectionable views; also makes a handsome specimen. Also a good hedge.

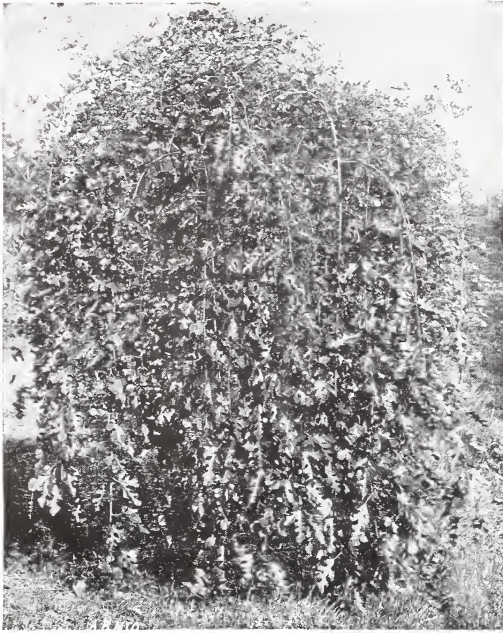
F. riversi (Rivers' Purple Beech). The best purple-leaved tree for lawn planting. Foliage in spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson in the fall.

Fraxinus - Ash

Fraxinus alba (American White Ash). A tall native tree. Very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. Almost insect proof. A fine shade or avenue tree.

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata (Japanese Varnish Tree). A hardy, round headed tree with large panicles of showy yellow flowers the latter end of July; leaves change in the fall to a fine yellow; grows to 25 to 30 feet high.



Morus Alba Tatarica Pendula—Teas Weeping Russian Mulberry.

Morus - Mulberry

Morus tatarica (Russian Mulberry). A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree. Fruit good size and produced in large quantities.

M. tatarica pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamental lawns. Productive in fruit and beautiful foliage. Wonderfully vigorous and healthy everywhere.

M. Downing. A new American Mulberry. A beautiful tree for lawn or street. Bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks.

Platanus - Plane or Buttonwood

Platanus occidentalis. Our common well known Sycamore tree.

P. orientalis (Oriental Sycamore or European Plane). A great tree for street planting, as it grows quickly and endures city environments. Much more desirable than the common American Sycamore.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

Larix - The Larch

Larix europea. A quick growing, conical-shaped tree. Leaf buds appear in spring like tiny pink and green blossoms, followed by the soft light green foliage. Plant in well-drained soils.

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. Always a shapely tree of much decorative value, particularly in the autumn, when the large star-shaped leaves are beautifully colored with crimson. Bark very corky. Thrives in moist soil but also does well on high ground.

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. One of the grandest of our native trees. Of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves, and beautiful tulip-shaped flowers.

Magnolia

American Cucumber Tree

Magnolia acuminata. Adaptable to any position where a tall, broad-spreading tree of good size is required. The greenish-yellow flowers are followed by coral-colored seed clusters.



Populus Fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

Populus - The Poplars

Populus deltoides (Carolina Poplar). Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth. Leaves large. Only recommended where quick shade is desired.

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Very rapid grower. Hardy. Fine for screening undesirable views.

Prunus - The Plum

Prunus pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). A handsome, symmetrical small tree of formal appearance, holding the deep, striking purple color of its foliage through the hottest weather.

Pyrus - Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus bechteli (Bechtel Double Flowering Crab). One of the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. Very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young.

Quercus - The Oaks

Quercus alba (White Oak).

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A splendid tree. Leaves changing in the fall to a bright scarlet.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). The choice of the Oaks. A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the fall; a most shapely and beautiful tree.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting.

Salisburia - Ginkgo; Maidenhair

Very hardy and vigorous grower; leaves like a Maidenhair Fern, pale green turning to a rich golden yellow in the fall. A fine tree for lawn or avenue planting if carefully pruned when small.



Quercus Palustris—Pin Oak.



Pyrus Bechteli—Bechtel's Flowering Crab.



Tilia Americana—Linden or Basswood



Salix Babylonica—Weeping Willow.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

Salix - The Willows

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). The well-known common Weeping Willow; makes a large tree with drooping branches. Very fine for planting on the margin of streams and ponds.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). Strong upright, with smaller branches drooping; puts out early and has good foliage through the season; probably the best Willow.

S. vitellina (Yellow Barked Willow). Erect in growth. Bark very yellow or golden color.

S. Wisconsin (Wisconsin Willow). A large tree with long, drooping branches, similar to *babylonica*, but much hardier.

Sorbus - European Mountain Ash

Sorbus aucuparia. Hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with clusters of bright berries.

Tilia - Linden or Lime Tree

Tilia americana (American Linden or Basswood). Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad round topped head. Leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers creamy-white, fragrant. A splendid street or lawn tree.

T. europaea (European Linden). A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in the fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown.

Taxodium - Deciduous, Bald Cypress

A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow and tapers regularly from base to tip. As stiff and dignified as a church spire.

Ulmus - The Elms

Ulmus americana (American White Elm). A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with gracefully drooping, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native trees. Makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

U. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). This forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees; forms a large umbrella-like head, spreading many feet in every direction; rapid grower. Leaves large, dark green and glossy.



Ulmus Americana—American Elm.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

A great many of the evergreen shrubs do well in locations too shady for either Conifers or Deciduous shrubs; many of them have not only beautiful green foliage but flowers as well. We call particular attention to *Abelia grandiflora*, the grandest of all the evergreen shrubs. This plant is desirable from every standpoint, developing with proper care into a beautiful specimen; may be trained into a hedge, or in mass planting adds a touch not obtainable by any other plant.

In arranging plantings, liberal quantities of the evergreen shrubs should be used for planting among deciduous shrubs, as their beautiful green foliage will serve as a background for the deciduous shrubs while in flower.

Abelia

***Abelia grandiflora*.** The most beautiful evergreen shrub we know. Of graceful, arching habit of growth. Brightly colored, glossy green leaves which stay on through the Winter. Flowers are white, tinged with pink, and are borne in clusters from early Spring until frost.

Azalea

Azalea amoenia Hatsugiri (Japanese Evergreen Azalea). Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in Spring with vivid claret colored blossoms. Makes a handsome hedge; effective in masses.

A. Hinodegiri (Hinodegiri Azalea). Profuse flowers of carmine-pink in Spring, bronze-green Winter foliage.

Buxus - Box

***Buxus suffruticosa*.** Largely used for edging and border work; is of very slow growth.

B. japonica aurea (Golden Japanese Box). Warm golden yellow tone in Spring and Summer. For specimens or informal evergreen plantings.

B. sempervirens, Bush Form (Boxbush). Slow-growing, old-fashioned plant with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gardens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens. Bush shape nearly as broad as high.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster acutifolia (Peking Cotoneaster). An erect shrub with pointed leaves, turning deep yellow in Autumn before falling. Flowers white or slightly pinkish. Fruit black. Shrub sometimes reaches a height of 12 feet.



Abelia Grandiflora.

Crataegus - Thorn

Crataegus pyracantha coccinea (Evergreen Thorn). Dense, with thorn-armed branchlets. Attractive, shiny, deep green Winter foliage; brilliant scarlet berries lasting till New Years. For borders and hedges.

Daphne

Daphne encorom (Rose Daphne). A most beautiful, low, evergreen, hardy shrub and always a favorite. The pink blossoms nestling among the green leaves in the month of May are very attractive. It often blossoms in the late Fall and early Winter also. For rock-gardening and in front of other choice Evergreens, it is well adapted.



Abelia Used as a Hedge.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS—Cont.

Euonymus

Euonymus japonica. A compact, upright growing evergreen shrub with bright, dark green foliage; stands trimming well and shows up beautifully as a specimen plant.

E. radicans (Winter Creeper). A very dependable species of *Euonymus*. Slow growing, climbing on brick walls by means of tiny hold-fasts; also useful as a ground cover or small shrub. The thick, bright green leaves persist all Winter.

Euonymus radicans vegetus (Big-Leaf Winter Creeper). This variety is not quite so hardy as the type; the leaves are larger and oval. It has been called the Evergreen Bittersweet. It is very desirable to use on any building where a low evergreen vine is desired, with good effect at the base of masonry. The abundant fruits remain on the branches a long time and produce a beautiful effect in contrast with the leaves.

E. radicans Carrierei (Glossy Winter Creeper). Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.

E. Sieboldiana. A highly desirable evergreen shrub of arching growth. Well suited for mass planting. In the Fall almost covered with red seed, suspended from floral envelope.

Gardenia

Gardenia florida (Cape Jasmine). A truly southern evergreen shrub, of medium growth, with large, shiny green foliage and waxy white blossoms of great fragrance. Flowers almost continuously from May until Fall. Not hardy out-of-doors north of Nashville, Tenn.

**Daphne Cneorum.****Cotoneaster Acutifolia.****Ilex**

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). Open rapid grower. Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in borders with bright fruited plants.

I. crenata microphylla (Small-Leaved Japanese Holly). Slow growing and dense, and stands severe clipping. Best for hedges.

I. crenata Fortunei (Fortune's Holly). Rich, shiny, green foliage. For intimate border or garden.

Kalmia - Mountain Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. One of the most beautiful evergreen shrubs. Grows to a height of 8 feet, with broad, glossy green foliage. In June rose colored flowers of elegant shape appear in large and showy clusters at the end of the shoots. Few broad-leaved evergreens are so beautiful in flower. It is fine as a single lawn plant or with Rhododendrons or other shrubs. Once proposed as the national emblem.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe). Graceful arching branches of dark shiny green leaves. Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Mass for natural effect in shady position.



Kalmia—Mountain Laurel.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS—Cont.

Ligustrum - Privet

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet). A compact shrub of rapid growth. Large, dark green foliage. White flowers in Spring, followed by clusters of blue-black berries. Stands trimming well.

L. lucidum (Lucidum Privet). Somewhat similar to the preceding variety in general appearance, but the foliage is a darker green and very shiny. Will do well in almost any soil and is highly desirable for foundation planting, or with a little care will make a beautiful specimen for lawn planting.

L. Lodense (Lodense Privet). As its name implies, it is a very dwarf Privet of compact form and very well adapted for edging.

Mahonia

A very desirable low-growing evergreen shrub. Leaves are large and thorny edged, somewhat similar to Holly, except much larger. The leaves are dark green during the Summer and in the Fall turn to all shades of crimson, bronze and orange. Does well in almost any location, but is particularly desirable for shady spots.

Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Pachysandra). An excellent sub-shrubby plant for ground cover. It forms a dense mat in time and the deep green, glossy foliage is very pleasing. It seems to do equally well in sun or shade.

Pieris

Pieris floribunda (Mountain Fetterbush). Low-spreading, graceful shrub; dark green foliage; white flowers in early Spring.

P. japonica (Japanese Fetterbush). Rich green foliage; graceful white flower clusters.

Prunus - Cherry

Prunus caroliniana (Carolina Cherry). A shrub of large size; dark green, glossy foliage which it retains throughout the year; yellowish white blooms in profusion, followed by dark purple berries in the Fall; can be used either as a specimen plant or where a tall-growing evergreen screen is desired.

Rhododendron

Rhododendron catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). A shrub growing about 6 feet in height, flowering in June, flowers rosy purple. This, like the following species, is now used extensively in park planting and taken by carloads from native woods and mountains. Dug with care, with a ball of turfy soil, it may be successfully transplanted. The handsome large evergreen foliage is pleasant to behold the year around.

R. maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron). Shrub or small tree. Flowers are produced in June and July and vary from rose-pink to purple and white. Quite as satisfactory as *Catawbiense*.



Rhododendron.



Hemlock Hedge.

Coniferous Evergreens

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their different colored foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer, but it is in the winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. We transplant them several times before allowing them to go out to our customers, insuring a strong fibrous root growth. Trees that have not been several times transplanted and become acclimated to our climate are almost sure to die.

Caution. Do not buy cheap evergreens. Unless they have been treated as above stated you will be disappointed with results.

Do not let the sun or wind strike the roots of evergreens even for a few minutes; you will kill them if you do. Every Conifer offered in this catalog, unless otherwise stated, is taken from the field with the roots securely closed in a ball of earth and this bound on with a piece of burlap. The roots are never exposed. When you receive the plants, have hole ready, remove burlap (but not dirt), plant immediately, water thoroughly, but do not apply over foliage.

Abies - The Firs

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree with dull, dark green foliage; rapid growth and very hardy.

A. concolor (White Fir). A very beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves green, arranged in double rows: equal in color and beauty to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

A. nordmanniana. Massive dark green foliage, shiny above; glaucous below. One of the finest of the Silver Firs. Every lawn should have it.

A. veitchii. Resembles the Nordmann's Fir but with a more pronounced silvery tint.

Biota - Chinese Arbor-Vitae

Biota aurca nana (Berkman's Golden Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact plant with golden yellow foliage, very popular and one of the best evergreens for porch boxes, tubs and vases. Exceedingly fine.

B. orientalis (Chinese Arbor-Vitae). This tree is one of the choicest evergreens for formal effect. When young it is very compact and rather pyramidal in form and as it becomes older assumes the habit of a rather loose-growing Red Cedar. Fine for porch boxes and tubs when young.



Abies Concolor—White Fir.

OUR PRICES ARE BASED ON THE QUALITY OF STOCK WE GROW. CHEAP PRICES ARE ALWAYS HIGH IN THE LONG RUN.



Juniperus Hibernica—Irish Juniper.

EVERGREENS—Continued.

Juniperus - Junipers and Cedars

Juniperus cannarti (Columnar Tufted Cedar). Of slightly more robust habit than the Red Cedar which it resembles, and of rich deep green color. The tufted arrangement of the twigs produces a delightful play of light and shadow.

J. elegantissima (Lee Golden Cedar). The new growth is tipped with yellow, changing to a warm bronze-green in winter. Very hardy and useful for planting in exposed locations.

J. communis depressa plumosa. Purple, spreading Juniper. Fall and Winter foliage tinged with rich purple.

J. excelsa stricta. Of upright columnar habit. Glauous foliage. Compact grower.

J. glauca (Grey Cedar). Similar to Red Cedar in form and of a soft gray-blue-green color; closely columnar.

J. hibernica (Irish Juniper). Of slender columnar habit with glauous green foliage. Useful for formal plantings.

J. pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). A graceful, broad, pyramidal evergreen with sweeping fronds of gray-green foliage, making in time a distinctive, beautiful tree.

J. procumbens (Trailing Juniper). One of the most attractive of the low-growing Junipers, with its long trailing branches covered with numerous short branchlets of glauous green foliage; admirably adapted for rocky planting or edging about foundation of house or corners.

JUNIPERUS—Continued.

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). Especially suitable for hillside planting or among rocks; like a prostrate shrub in habit, and useful for all low plantings. The foliage is deep green and unchanging in its color.

J. schottii. A tall pointed column of dark green. Hardy and beautiful.

J. tamariscifolia (Tamarix-leaved Juniper). Its gray-green foliage and prostrate growth are attractive both in summer and winter. Exceedingly good for edging shrub or evergreen borders.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). A well known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older.

J. virginiana glauca. A form of the native Red Cedar with fine steel-blue foliage, compact and pyramidal; one of the best of the blue evergreens.

Picea - The Spruces

Picea alba (White Spruce). A tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery-gray; very hardy.

P. engelmanni. Cone-shaped. Dull blue foliage. A valuable tree for individual planting.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). This tree is a rapid grower, with graceful habit and dark green foliage. It is one of the best conifers to plant for windbreaks.

P. glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage a rich light bluish-green.

P. polita. Long slender branches growing at awkward angles.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). Same as Colorado Blue Spruce, except this variety does not show a pronounced blue.

P. pyramidalis. A quick growing pyramidal tree with dark green needles. Good for screen planting.

Plant Evergreens for winter effect. They retain their foliage and liven up the landscape when other things are dormant.



Evergreen Planting.

EVERGREENS—Continued.

Pinus - The Pines

Pinus austriaca (Austrian Pine). Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy; foliage very dark and massive in effect and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

P. mughus (Mugho Pine). A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns and rockeries.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A quick-growing tree particularly suited for screens, wind-breaks or for mass planting.

P. strobus (White Pine). Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines; this is also among the quickest growing, longest lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on lawn when grown singly. It is particularly valuable for the formation of fine backgrounds and shelter-belts for large lawns. A valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils.

Retinispora

Retinispora filifera (Thread-branched Retinispora). Of unique and showy habit, always noticeable. The leading shoot grows upright, the branches are nearly horizontal, with long, drooping, tasseled ends; pyramidal in outline, bright green.

R. gracilis. A beautiful specimen for formal plantings. Foliage is a dark, rich green.

R. obtusa. The bright green foliage arranged in frond-like filaments presents a rich appearance.

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Retinispora). Erect branches, pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

R. pisifera aurea. In foliage and habit is similar to above, except that the new growth is of a rich golden hue. A very showy variety.



Pinus Austriaca—Austrian Pine.

R. plumosa (Green Retinispora). Densely conical, with fern-like leaves of bright green, carried on erect, plummy branches.

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Retinispora). One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the older foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.

R. squarrosa sulphurea. Similar to the *squarrosa Veitchi* variety except that in the Spring and early Summer it has a distinct yellowish cast.

R. squarrosa Veitchi (Silver-tipped Retinispora). The young growth on the tips of the branches is creamy-white, giving the bush a pretty, silver-mottled effect.



Evergreen Planting.



Retinispora Planting.



Thuja Occidentalis—American Arbor-Vitae.



Juniperus excelsa stricta.



Evergreen Planting.

EVERGREENS—Continued.

Taxus - The Yews

Taxus brevifolia. A dwarf variety with beautiful foliage. Very useful where a low spreading evergreen is wanted.

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Distinctly Japanese in effect; of free growing, open habit, green needles; a tree of highest merit, and of great hardiness, standing our climate in almost any soil or situation.

T. repandens (Spreading English Yew). One of the most attractive low evergreens. Very slow growing; rich in appearance; almost a black-green. Very hardy.

Thuja - Arbor-Vitae

Thuja compacta (Compact Arbor-Vitae). A popular tree for low hedges and in front of evergreen beds. Dwarfish.

T. Douglas Golden. A compact, conical evergreen. Foliage light yellow.

T. ericoides (Heath-leaved Arbor-Vitae). Dwarf and pyramidal.

T. globosa (Globe Arbor-Vitae). A dense, round plant, with pretty light green foliage. Dwarfish.

T. Hoveyi (Hovey's Arbor-Vitae). This is a distinct, compact hardy tree; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.

T. occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). This variety is especially useful for high hedges and screens as well as for general planting. The habit of growth is pyramidal but not so distinct as the "Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae."

T. pumila. A dwarf evergreen with dark green foliage. Suitable for beds, window boxes and foundation planting.



Effective use of Globe and American Arbor-Vitae.

T. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

T. Vervaeneana. A very attractive variety. Green foliage tinted with gold, turning to bronze in Winter. A rapid grower and very hardy.

T. Wareana (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). Of dwarf habit and conical outline. Rich, dark green foliage. One of the choicest Arbor-Vitae. Will stand colder exposures than other sorts.

Tsuga - Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). One of our best rapid growing native trees, which is very hardy and is valuable for hedges, screens and windbreaks, because of its ability to withstand shearing, which causes it to form a thick, heavy growth. As a specimen it forms a graceful, attractive symmetrical tree.

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). Compact, graceful tree of rare beauty. Its hardiness, dense, drooping foliage and beautiful form makes it rank among, if not ahead, of the Japanese sorts. Its fine, feathery foliage makes a splendid contrast among other evergreens for lawn or park planting, and one could not think of anything finer for border or screen. It is a coming evergreen for the finest plantings.



Tsuga Canadensis—Hemlock Spruce.



Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape, and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies first place.

Cultural Directions

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. A southeastern exposure is an ideal one. To get the best results from Roses, dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy Roses may be planted in the fall or spring. Dormant

plants set in the Spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than the Rose.

As Roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All Roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals, remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the Spring. In the Everblooming class, two-thirds of the previous season's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

As soon as severe freezing weather sets in the plants should have some protection.

Insects and Diseases. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux Mixture is one of the best preventives of mildew and black spot, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.



Mrs. John Laing.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Single flowers of a rich rosy pink. A tint of white in the center. Long stamens of a beautiful golden yellow. A rapid grower. One of the best single climbers.

Baltimore Belle. A rapid growing, dark-leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.

Climbing American Beauty. A seedling from the famous American Beauty Rose, with a strong, climbing habit of growth. It is proven hardy and produces an abundance of fragrant, rich, red bloom.

Crimson Rambler. The best known and most popular of all climbing Roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich, glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich, red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dr. Van Fleet. A double flesh-pink climber. Open flowers are four inches in diameter. Fine for cut flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell-pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the Climbing Roses.

Excelsior (Red Dorothy Perkins). Flowers are large and double. Very thick on the stems. An excellent variety.

Flower of Fairfield. A brilliant crimson everbloomer. Perfectly hardy with profuse clusters of bloom from early Summer until frost.

Hiawatha. A beautiful Rambler with large clusters of small, deep ruby-crimson flowers with white eye. Splendid for training on fences and very showy.

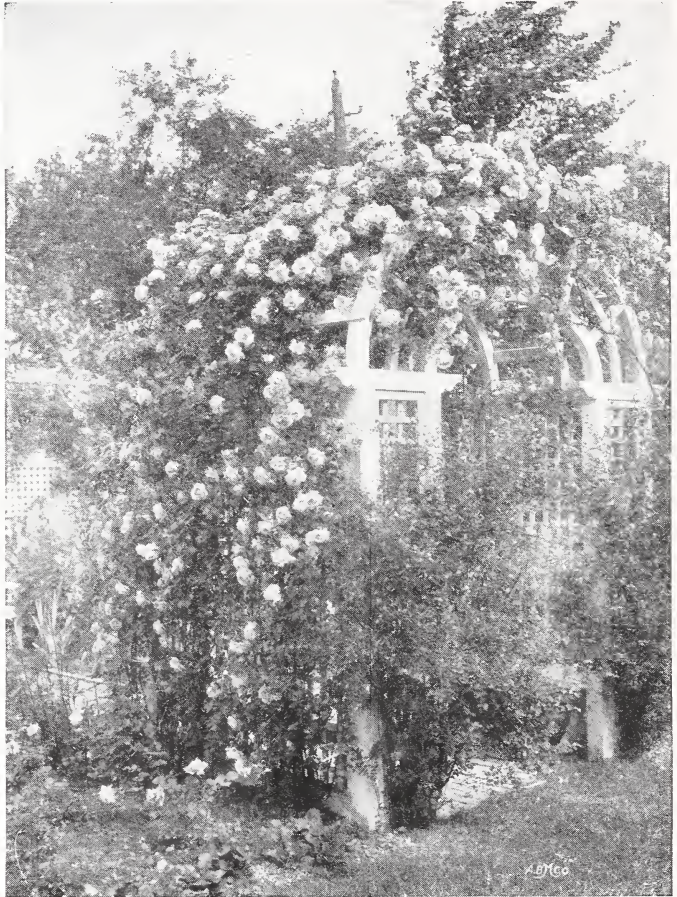
Silver Moon. A beautiful white climbing rose. Flowers very large resembling a white Clematis.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties). An almost thornless climber. Its innumerable soft pink flower clusters, turning to a bright carmine make a grand display during June and July.

Veilchenblau (The Blue Rambler). This splendid Rose has passed the novelty stage and is now accepted as the blue Rose. It produces immense panicles of bloom, reddish-lilac changing to steel blue, larger than the Crimson Rambler.

White Rambler. Flowers are pure white, very double; remain on vine a long time.

Yellow Rambler. Same as the Crimson, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw color; very fragrant. Similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks.



Climbing American Beauty.

Hardy Everblooming Roses

American Beauty. Conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of all Roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, delicately veined and shaded; fragrant.

Bridesmaid. Clear, bright pink; a constant bloomer; large, full and globular; one of the finest Teas. Very fragrant.

Columbia. A new Rose. A large fully double Rose. Pink. Of lasting qualities. Very vigorous grower.

General MacArthur A new everblooming Rose; flowers and buds are extra large, bright glowing crimson-scarlet; a vigorous grower, every shoot producing a flower of brilliant color.

Golden Gate. A beautiful yellow Rose, very double and full; fragrant; rich cream-white tinged with golden yellow; constant bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz. Flowers dark, rich crimson, passing to fiery-red as they mature; one of the brightest colored Roses; large, full and sweet; vigorous grower and very hardy.

Hermosa. Popular for many years; cup-shaped, finely formed and full, flowers of soft, deep pink; everblooming, beautiful and hardy.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, does not pink when planted out; splendid large buds and superb, full double blooms. A most sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early Spring till late frost.



Killarney Roses.

HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES—Cont.

Killarney. One of the most beautiful Roses grown; strong, vigorous, perfectly hardy, and in every way a Rose that should be more cultivated; flowers are very large, buds long and pointed. Color a brilliant shining pink; one of the best Tea varieties.

La France. Silvery rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassed beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant; blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection.

Maman Cochet, Pink. Rich, rosy pink, shaded silvery rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom, and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long, stiff stems.

Maman Cochet, White. Same as preceding except flowers are white.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow, shaded to lemon-cream at edge of petals. Very large and full, of refined form, cupped and very deep, effectively showing the golden heart.

Ophelia. One of the most beautiful and popular of recent cut flower favorites. Perfect flowers of distinct form, lavishly produced; exquisitely perfumed; salmon-flesh shaded with rose.

Richmond. Scarlet-crimson of most brilliant hue; buds long and pointed; open flowers beautifully formed; unusual fragrance; foliage attractive.

Sunburst. Orange-copper or golden orange; all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A giant Rose, long stems, long, pointed buds; vigorous, free and healthy.

The Bride. One of the very best pure white everblooming Roses, extra large, buds and flowers pure cream-white, sometimes tinted with blush. There is no white Rose that is more satisfactory than "The Bride." Suitable for cut flowers.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb Rose.

Anna de Diesbach. Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing Rose.

Clio. One of the best; large, fine, globular form; flesh color, shading to rose in center; very vigorous.

Coquette des Alpes. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, shading to a deeper crimson; large, full and good shape; fragrant and beautiful.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, perfect form and snow-white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. One of the most popular of the red Roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective; very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

Jubilee. A splendid large-flowering variety of intense color, bright maroon-crimson, often almost a black-red; very showy; fragrance very lasting.

Magna Charta. Extra large and full. Bright rosy pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

Mme. Charles Wood. Very bright, rich cherry-red; early; profuse bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; the petals are very large; fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.

Paul Neyron. Said to be the largest Rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; large and full; a beautiful sort.

Soleil d'Or (Sun of Gold). A strong, hardy Rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy pink; a magnificent Rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson-scarlet; highly perfumed; vigorous; hardy; very desirable.



Ophelia Rose.



Madame Plantier Rose.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large and full perfect form and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

Crested Moss. Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

Henri Martin. Medium size; flowers large and rosy red, well mossed; fragrant.

Luxembourg. Bright crimson, large and beautifully mossed.

Princesse Adelaide. Extra large; flowers very double and sweet, color a bright rosy pink; moss a bright green.

Salet. A bright, light rose; large and full. Sometimes blooms in Autumn.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow; very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early bloomer.

Madame Plantier. A pure white Rose, recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

Persian Yellow. Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow Roses.

Polyantha Roses

Anna Mueller (Pink Baby Rambler). Of the same free-flowering class as the Crimson Baby Rambler. Blossoms a shade of deep rose, with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Hardy, vigorous grower and foliage is very beautiful.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers are borne in large clusters all over the bush; large, full and double; very fragrant; beautiful cream-white tinged with amber at center, and clear, bright pink.

Erna Teschendorff (Crimson Baby Rambler). Claimed the newest and best of the Baby Rambler class; vigorous in growth; flowers of carmine-red, borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Blooms from May to end of October.

George Elger (Yellow Baby Rambler). One of the daintiest, prettiest and most useful of all Baby Rambler Roses. Buds are of richest yellow and open up into yellow, double flowers of exquisite form.

Madam Cutbush (Pink Baby Rambler). Clear flesh-pink, with shadings of rose.

White Baby Rambler. Blooms all Summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream-white, passing to snow-white.

Rugosa Roses

These are low-growing bushes, perfectly hardy and especially adapted for exposed situations. Hardy, dense, crinkled foliage; flowers are replaced in late Fall by the strikingly handsome fruit.

Alba. A Japanese variety with beautiful, large, white flowers, single and succeeded by large berries of rich rosy red; a good hedge Rose, very ornamental.

Conrad F. Meyer. An early-flowering Hybrid, combining the beauty of foliage of the Rugosa with the perfume and blossom beauty of the Hybrid Perpetual; flowers large, cup-shaped, double and of a delicate silvery pink.

Mad. Geo. Bruant. Flowers are borne in clusters, buds are semi-double, long and pointed; pure white.

Rubra. Same as Alba, except flowers are bright rosy crimson.



Rugosa Rose.

Hardy Vines

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*). One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas and trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in Autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything.

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*). Many of the finest homes are covered with this beautiful vine. The leaves form a dense sheet of green as they overlap each other. The foliage changes to dense scarlet in the Fall. Valuable for covering gate posts and walls, brick or stone structures.

Engelmann's Ivy or Woodbine (*A. quinquefolia*, var. *Engelmanni*). A type of *quinquefolia* which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the *Veitchi* (*Boston Ivy*). It should be planted in the Central and Northwestern States in place of the *Veitchi*.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Dutchman's Pipe. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; light green, dense foliage, and pipe-shaped yellow-brown flowers.

BIGNONIA - Tecoma

Trumpet Creeper (*B. radicans*). A hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August. Flourishes everywhere under the most unfavorable conditions, and is always pretty.

CLEMATIS - Virgin's Bower

A beautiful class of hardy climbers; many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc.

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Henryi. Flowers creamy white and very large. A free bloomer.

Jackmani. Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; blooms continuously all Summer. The best known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower.

Madame Edouard Andre. Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

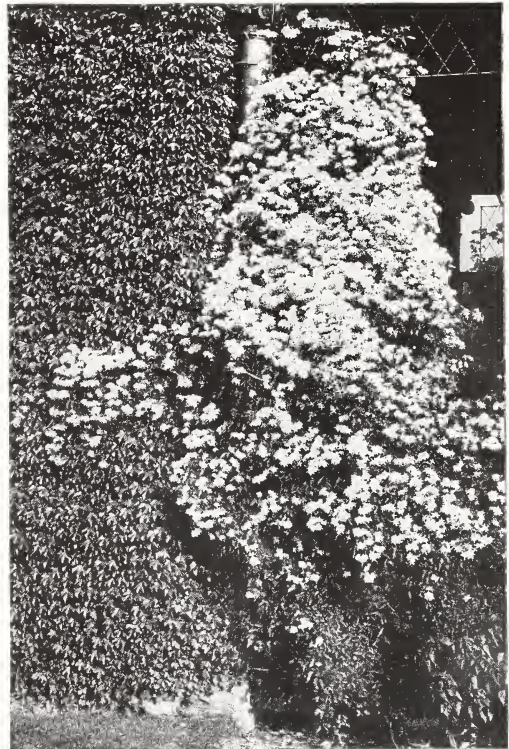
Ramona. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; flowers a deep, rich lavender.

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES

Paniculata. Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy, green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.



Lonicera Halliana—Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.



Ampelopsis Veitchi and *Clematis Paniculata*.

CELASTRUS - Bittersweet

Climbing Bittersweet (*C. scandens*). A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled, orange fruit; a rapid grower.

HONEYSUCKLE - Lonicera

Chinese Twining. Reddish green leaves with purple veinings beneath. Blooms in July and September. Very fragrant.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. Halliana*). A strong, vigorous vine, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; remains green well into the Winter; flowers very fragrant.

Japan Golden-Leaved Honeysuckle (*L. aurea reticulata*). A handsome variety with foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle (*L. periclymenum*, var. *belgica*). Blooms all Summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

IVY - Hedera

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). A pretty vine for covering walls, rocks or tree trunks. Generally withstands the Winters of this latitude but not absolutely hardy.

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium chinense*). A vigorous hardy climber. Bright purple flowers followed by brilliant scarlet berries.

WISTERIA

Chinese Purple Wisteria (*W. sinensis*). Rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

Chinese White Wisteria (*W. sinensis*, var. *alba*). Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white; very beautiful.

Classification of Perennials

White and Shades

NAME	Location	Height	Season
<i>Achillea</i> (Boule de Neige, Sneezewort)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	4 to 6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	4 to 6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Arabis alpina</i> (Alpine Rock Cress)	Sunny	5 in.	April-May
<i>Aster</i> (White Climax Aster)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Aquilegia nivea</i> (Munstead White Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia</i> (White Colorado Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Sunny	4½ to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> (Carpathian Bellflower)	Sunny	6 in.	July-Aug.
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> (Peachleaf Bellflower)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> (Snow-in-Summer)	Sunny	6 in.	May-June
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	2 to 4 ft.	October
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Shasta Daisy)	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady)	Sunny	1 to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (Lily-of-the-Valley)	Semi-shade	9 in.	May-June
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink)	Sunny	1½ ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> (Grass Pink; Scotch Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Digitalis lanata</i> (Greecian Foxglove)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Eupatorium urticacifolium</i> (<i>ageratoides</i>) (Snow Thoroughwort)	Sunny	4 to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Gypsophila repens</i> (Creeping Gypsophila)	Sun or shade	6 in.	June-July
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> (Baby's Breath)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Iris</i>	Sun	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea alba</i> (Snowdrop Coral Bells)	Sun or shade	1 to 2 ft.	May-Sept.
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dame's Rocket)	Sun	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Evergreen Candytuft)	Sun	10 in.	April-May
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> (White Evening Primrose)	Sunny	18 in.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 to 4 ft.	May-June
<i>Phlox, Lassburg</i>	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox, Mrs. Jenkins</i>	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Stokesia, White</i>	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Oct.

Pink

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Armeria formosa</i> (Sea Thrift)	Shady	6 in.	May-June
<i>Aster novi-belgi</i> (New York Aster)	Sunny	4 ft.	Aug.-Oct.
<i>Bellis perennis</i> (English Daisy)	Sunny	5 in.	May-June
<i>Bocconia cordata</i> (Pink Plume Poppy)	Sunny	6 to 8 ft.	June-July
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	2 to 4 ft.	October
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady)	Sunny	1 to 4 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Chelone Lyoni</i> (Pink Turtlehead)	Shady	2 to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink; Carnation)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Lythrum roseum superbum</i> (Rose Loosestrife)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dame's Rocket)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Phlox, Gefion</i>	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox, Peachblossom, Obergartner Wittig</i>	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox, Rheinlander</i>	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox, Rijnsroom</i>	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (Virginia False Dragonhead) ..	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> (Rock Soapwort)	Sunny	1½ ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> (Showy Stonecrop)	Sunny	1½ ft.	Aug.-Sept.

Red

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (American Columbine)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia Skinneri</i> (Mexican Columbine)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Centranthus ruber</i> (Jupiter's Beard)	Semi-shade	3 ft.	June-July

RED—Continued.

NAME	Location	Height	Season
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	3 ft.	October
<i>Chelone Lyoni</i> (Pink Turtlehead)	Shady	2 to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink; Carnation)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart)	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	April-June
<i>Gaillardia aristata grandiflora</i> (Common Perennial Gaillardia)	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	May-Nov.
<i>Monarda didyma</i> (Cambridge Scarlet Bee Balm)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> (Tritoma) (Common Torch Lily)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Kniphofia</i> (Tritoma Pfitzeri) (Bonfire Torch Lily)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Lycnis chalconica</i> (Maltese Cross)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-July
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Papaver orientale</i> (Oriental Poppy)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Physalis Francheti</i> (Lantern Ground Cherry)	Sunny	2 ft.	April-May
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (Virginia False Dragonhead)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> (Shrubby Cinquefoil)	Sunny	1 to 2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Coral Bells)	Semi-shade	1 ½ ft.	May-Sept.

Yellow and Orange

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum</i> (Dwarf Goldentuft)	Sunny	1 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (American Columbine)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia Skinneri</i> (Mexican Columbine)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	3 ft.	October
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Shasta Daisy)	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> (Big Coreopsis)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Digitalis ambigua</i> (Yellow Foxglove)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Digitalis lanata</i> (Grecian Foxglove)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Helenium</i> (Riverton Beauty Sneezeweed)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Helenium</i> (Riverton Gem Sneezeweed)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Common Sunflower)	Sunny	4 to 10 ft.	Aug.-Nov.
<i>Heliopsis scabra</i> (Rough Heliopsis)	Sunny	3 to 4 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Heliopsis</i> (Pitcher Heliopsis)	Sunny	3 to 4 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Hemerocallis Dumortieri</i> (Early Day Lily)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Hemerocallis flava</i> (Lemon Day Lily)	Sunny	3 ft.	May
<i>Hemerocallis Thunbergi</i> (Japanese Day Lily)	Sunny	3 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Linum flavum</i> (Golden Flax)	Sunny	1 ft.	June-July
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> (Ozark Snowdrops)	Sunny	10 in.	June-Aug.
<i>Oenothera Yonngi</i> (Young's Snowdrops)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Primula veris</i> (Cowslip Primrose)	Semi-shade	6 in. to 9 in.	April-May
<i>Rudbeckia speciosa</i> (Newmanni) (Showy Coneflower)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> (Golden Glow)	Sunny	6 to 8 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i> (Autumn Sun Coneflower)	Sunny	4 to 5 ft.	July-Oct.

Blue and Purple

<i>Anchusa</i> (Dropmore Bugloss)	Sunny	4 ft.	May-July
<i>Aster</i> (Climax Aster)	Sunny	4 to 5 ft.	Aug.-Oct.
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> (European Columbine)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Boltonia latisquama</i> (Violet Boltonia)	Sunny	4 to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> (Peachleaf Bellflower)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-July
<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i> (Chimney Bellflower)	Sunny	4 to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Centaurea montana</i> (Mountain Bluet)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Delphinium formosum</i> (Hardy Larkspur)	Sunny	2 to 4 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Digitalis</i> (Gloxinia Foxglove)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (Purple Hedgehog Coneflower)	Sunny	3 to 4 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Eryngium planum</i>	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Linum perenne</i> (Perennial Flax)	Sunny	1 ½ ft.	May-Aug.
<i>Polenonium caeruleum</i> (Greek Valerian)	Sunny	8 in. to 1 ft.	April-May
<i>Salvia azurea</i> (Azure Sage)	Sunny	3 to 4 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i> (Caucasian Scabiosa)	Sunny	2 to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Stokesia laevis</i> (cyanea) (Stokesia)	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Oct.
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> (Yunnan Meadow Rue)	Sunny	4 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Veronica longifolia subsessilis</i> (Clump Speedwell)	Semi-shade	2 ft.	Aug.-Sept.



Anemone Japonica—

Japanese Windflower.

Hardy Perennial Plants

The following collection embraces the most desirable varieties. They are all showy, of easy cultivation, and the flowering season is from May to November. By a careful selection a continuous display of flowers may be had the entire season. If you desire, we can make selection for you. The perennials offered on the following pages are all good varieties, field-grown, and sure to give good results.

ACHILLEA - Yarrow, or Milfoil

Achillea millefolium rubrum. Fernlike foliage, flowers red. July until September. 1 to 1½ feet high.

A. ptarmica, "The Pearl." Has very showy heads of pure white, double flowers, on strong, erect stems, two feet high, blooming constantly. Valuable for borders and gardens.

AGROSTEMMA - Mullein Pink

Agrostemma coronaria. Crimson flowers; foliage a powdery, silvery gray; 2½ to 3 feet. June to August.

ALYSSUM

Alyssum saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). A fine border plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers in May, similar in shape to the well known Sweet Alyssum.

AMSONIA

Amsonia salicifolia (Willow-leaved). Bush-like plants, with terminal spikes of blue flowers. A fine border plant. 2 feet. May to July.

ANCHUSA

Anchusa italica, "Dropmore" Variety. A plant well adapted for grouping; large blue flowers, pyramidal stems. April to July.

ANEMONE

One of the most showy of all our Autumn-flowering herbaceous plants. Blooms freely from August till cut down by frost. In somewhat moist, rich soil, the plants make a beautiful, hardy border or bed. A slight covering of leaves or straw is sufficient protection in most severe Winters.

Anemone japonica rubra. Medium size, rosy red petals, bright yellow stamens; 1½ to 2 feet.

A. Queen Charlotte. Very large, semi-double, silvery pink.

A. Whirlwind. Large, semi-double, white. Very free flowering.

ANTHEMIS - Marguerite

Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi. Fine for cutting. Large, daisy-like flowers; deep yellow; good foliage. 2 to 3 feet. June to August.

ARABIS - Rock Cress

Arabis alpina fl. pl. Dwarf; early; free-flowering. Suitable for rock work, border or covering steep bank.



Aquilegia—Columbine.



Canterbury Bells.

PERENNIALS—Continued.

AQUILEGIA - Columbine

These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter form a showy crown well above the clear cut leaves. All the species like partially shaded, well-drained soil. One of the best plants for rock-work, or growing under trees.

Aquilegia chrysantha. Golden yellow flowers with long thread-like spurs; fragrant. 2½ to 3 feet. May to July.

A. caerulea (True Rocky Mountain Columbine). White flowers, tinted blue. 2 inches across. 1 to 1½ feet. May to July.

A. Mixed. A fine assortment of mixed colors.

ARMERIA - Thrift, or Sea Pink

Handsome, dwarf, forming tufts of bright green foliage; pink flowers all summer.

ARTEMISIA - Wormwood

Artemisia stelleriana. Deeply cut silvery foliage; of easy culture, thriving under any condition.

ASCLEPIAS - Silkweed

Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Large orange-colored flowers in July and August.

AUBRIETIA - Rock Cress or False Wall Cress

One of the daintiest and most beautiful of all dwarf creeping plants.

ASTERS - Daisies, or Starwort

These are very handsome and should be more widely planted. They flower when few hardy plants are in bloom. Colors blue, pink and white.

Aster, Climax. A fine tall growing variety. Flowers very large, semi-double, pale lilac-blue. August and September. New.

A. Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Large deep violet. 3 to 5 feet. September and October.

A. Perry. Large rose, dwarf, compact. 2 feet. September and October.

A. ptarmicoides major. Large, white, fine for cutting.

A. Robert Parker. Large lavender-blue flowers. yellow center; tall growing. September and October.

ASTILBE

Astilbe Davidi (David's False Goatbeard). Handsomely cut foliage and deep rosy-violet flowers; 3 to 4 feet. June and July.

BAPTISIA

Baptisia australis (False Indigo). A strong-growing plant about 2 feet high; deep blue flowers in racemes. June.

BOCCONIA - Plume Poppy

Creamy-white, terminal panicles. July and August. Very ornamental; tall.

BOLTONIA - False Chamomile

Large heads of flowers in late summer.

Boltonia asteroides. Pure white, starry flowers. August and September. Tall.

CAMPANULA - Bellflower, Harebell

Fine for border plants. The dwarf varieties are suitable for rock gardens.

Campanula carpatica. Deep blue flowers all summer; free bloomer; 8 to 10 inches high.

C. carpatica alba. Same as preceding, except white flowers.

C. grandis. Large blue flowers, 2 to 3 feet high.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bell). Various colors. Blooms during June and July.

C. persicifolia alba. Large white flowers. July and August. 1 to 1½ feet high.

CASSIA - Wild Senna

Cassia marylandica. Bright yellow flowers. July and August. Handsome foliage. 3 to 4 feet high.

CENTAUREA - Cornflower, Bachelor's Button

Centaurea montana alba. Large white flowers; fine for cutting.

C. caerulea. Large blue flowers.

CERASTIUM - Snow-in-Summer, Chickweed

Cerastium tomentosum. Fine for rocky places, edging or bedding; low growing with silvery foliage.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS - Hardy Pompon

This class of beautiful plants is now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grow from two to three feet high.

Alice Howell
A. Barham
Morris A. Herbst
Bronze Source d'Or
Cranfordia
Excelsior
Etoile d'Or
Glory of Seven Oaks
Firelight
Cora Peck Buehl

L'Argenteuillais
Mme. Augusta Nonin
White Normandie
Ruth Cummings
Yellow Normandie
Louise Davenport
New York
November Gold
Sarah Townsend
Uvalda

PERENNIALS—Continued.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM**Shasta Daisies**

Chrysanthemum maximum "Alaska." The flowers are large, glistening white, borne on long stems.

C. maximum "Shasta." Large pure white; very free blooming. Blooms all summer.

Leucanthemum fl. pl. (Double White Shasta Daisy). Medium size; excellent for cutting; each plant produces from 30 to 50 flowers; perfectly hardy without any protection.

CONVALLARIA**Lily-of-the-Valley**

An excellent little perennial planted everywhere for its pure white, bell-shaped flowers and their delightful fragrance. Blooms early in the spring.

COREOPSIS - Tickseed

One of the most continuous blooming perennials. Easily grown, showy and valuable when cut flowers are needed.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Large, deep yellow, cup-shaped flowers. Bloom all summer.

C. lanceolata. 1 to 2 feet high. Fine for cut flowers.

C. verticillata. 1½ to 2 feet, June to September. A pretty variety with dark green foliage and small, lemon flowers.

CHELONE - Shellflower

Handsome perennial growing about two feet high and bearing numerous spikes of large flower heads summer and fall.

DELPHINIUM - Larkspur

These perennials are in bloom from June to September. Very hardy and of easy culture.

Delphinium Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue flowers. Blooms all summer till frost. 3 to 4 feet high.

D. Bellamosa. A dark blue type of the Belladonna, with the color of Formosum. A strong grower.

D. chinensis. Clear blue; elegant dwarf species. 2 feet. June to August.

D. chinensis alba. White form of above variety.

D. formosum. Probably the best one known; rich deep blue flowers with white eyes. June until frost.

D. Gold Medal Hybrids. One of the finest strains of mixed hybrids, consisting of the best named varieties with large flowers in various blue shades.

DIANTHUS - Hardy Garden Pink

Dianthus barbatus. The old-fashioned Sweet William. Assorted colors. 1½ to 2 feet high. June and July.

D. plumarius. Flowers fragrant. Medium size; assorted colors.

D. Newport Pink. Flower clusters of clear light salmon pink.

D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves and bearing a profusion of small crimson flowers during June and July.

DICENTRA - Bleeding Heart

Dicentra eximia. With beautiful fern-like foliage.

D. spectabilis. The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart.



Digitalis—Foxglove.

DICTAMNUS - Gas Plant

A very peculiar plant with rosy-pink flowers in June, which give forth an unusual fragrance. Very showy.

DIGITALIS - Foxglove

Long, bell-shaped flowers, on stems 3 to 4 feet high; very showy. Among the most satisfactory for summer flowering perennials.

Digitalis ambigua grandiflora. Very showy pale yellow flowers.

EUPATORIUM - Thoroughwort

Eupatorium purpurea. Blooms in August and September. Has very large heads of purple flowers.

EUPHORBIA - Milkwort

Euphorbia corollata. In bloom from June to August. Flowers are pure white with small green eyes. Valuable for cut flowers.

FUNKIA - Plantain Lily

Funkia aurea variegata. Flowers are lilac color, yellow and green leaves.

F. caerulea. Blue flowers, dark green leaves.

F. lancifolia. Narrow lance-like leaves with spikes of lavender flowers.

F. subcordata grandiflora. Pure white lily-like flowers. Profuse bloomer.

GAILLARDIA - Blanket Flower

A showy plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower stems, producing daisy-like blossoms two to three inches across, of gorgeous color; blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

Gaillardia grandiflora.

GYPSOPHILA - Baby Breath

Two to three feet in height and most graceful in effect, with mistlike white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air of grace and harmony to any arrangement. Blooms July to September.

Gypsophila paniculata. Handsome old-fashioned flowers. Very small, pure white, gauzelike flowers.

G. paniculata fl. pl. One of the most beautiful perennials introduced; double, pure white flowers, presenting a gauzelike appearance.

HELIANTHUS - Sunflower

One of the showiest of the hardy perennials. Flowers are large and vary in color from light to deep orange-yellow; stalks are tall and graceful.

Helianthus maximus. Yellow flowers. August and September.

HEMEROCALLIS - Yellow Day Lily

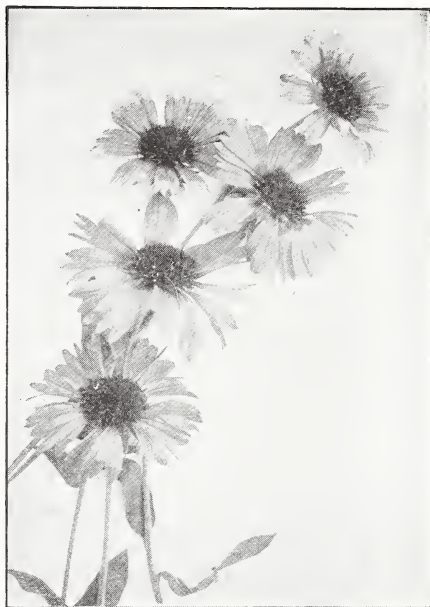
An abundance of yellow lily-like flowers during July and August. Leaves narrow and dark green.

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Lily). Large lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers in profusion during May and June.

H. fulva. Single bronze blooms during June and July.

H. fulva flore pleno. Double, orange Lily. Very desirable. Blooms the greater part of the Summer.

H. Thunbergi. Very similar to *H. fulva*, except that it blooms later.



Gaillardia—Blanket Flower.

HELENIUM - Sneezewort

Perfectly hardy ornamental plants.

Helium autumnale rubrum. Bright red, excellent. 3 to 4 feet. August and September.

HIBISCUS - Mallow

A beautiful perennial of the Hollyhock family. Attractive on account of its foliage and brilliant flowers. Blooms very profusely.

Hibiscus, Mallow Marvels. Individual flowers are very large. Blooms in midsummer and continues a long time. Colors, shades of crimson, pink and white.

H. moscheutos (Crimson-Eye). Flowers pure white with a spike of deep velvety crimson in the center.

HOLLYHOCKS

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock.

For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, black, etc. The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in



Shasta Daisies.

quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection in the Winter will be beneficial.

HYPERICUM - St. John's Wort

Hypericum calycinum. About 1 foot high, leathery dark green leaves. Flowers golden yellow.

H. densiflorum. About 2 feet high; feathery foliage; flowers yellow.

H. moserianum. Branching, bushy, fern foliage; golden yellow flowers. 1½ to 2 feet. June to September.

IBERIS - Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens. Flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom; beautiful with flowers very early in Spring; good for cutting.

I. gibraltaria. Largest and showiest of white flowers. Slightly tinged with rose. 1 to 2 feet.



Delphinium.



Iris Germanica.

Iris

The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any other garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous border, both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that cover their numerous stems. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground, or even replanting is attended by a great gain in the size and number of the flowers.

IRIS GERMANICA - German Iris

This group blooms in May with wonderful combinations of colorings; leaves broad, sword-like. We have an assortment of the best varieties.

- Beethoven. Purple.
- Florentina Blue. Deep blue.
- Harlequin Malinai. White and violet-blue.
- Lady Jane. Copper-rose colored.
- L'African. Rose-purple.
- President Thiers. Brown and white.
- Roi des Belges. Red and purple.
- Striata. Yellow.
- Velveteen. Yellow and white.
- Viscount de Brabant. Yellow and white.
- Mixed Varieties.

PERENNIALS—Continued.

INULA

Golden Beauty. Free flowering border plant with yellow flowers.

LILIUM - Lily

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all the other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Lilium candidum. Flowers pure white; fragrant. One of the old favorites.

L. tigrinum (Double Tiger Lily). Orange-scarlet, with dark spots.

LATHYRUS - Everlasting Pea

Everblooming hardy climbers. Profusion of flowers in summer, fine for covering walls or the trellis.

Lathyrus latifolius (Pink Beauty). Clusters of pink flowers.

L. latifolius albiflorus. Pure white flowers.

LAVANDULA - Lavender

Lavandula vera (True Sweet Lavender). Easily grown, needs winter protection. Silvery gray foliage; fragrant lavender flowers in July and August.

LIATRIS - Blazing Star

Fine border plants; flowers are produced on spikes in August and September.

Liatis pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). Dense spikes of rosy purple flowers. 3 to 5 ft.

L. spicata. Deep purple flowers in spikes 2 to 3 feet high.



Platycodon—Bellflower.

LINUM - Flax

Linum perenne. Flowers pale blue on erect terminal racemes. June to September.

L. narbonnense. Forms a spreading clump of attractive foliage, with a profusion of azure-blue flowers with white eye; very handsome for the rockery.

LOBELIA - Cardinal Flower

Handsome border plants. One of the most showy. Fine, rich color.

Lobelia cardinalis. Rich cardinal flowers. Strong plants, often producing 10 to 15 spikes.

LUPINUS - Lupine

Blooms latter part of May and early June. Grows about 3 feet high, large spikes of blue flowers. Very effective in border plants.

Lupinus albus. Pure white flowers. 4 feet.

L. polyphyllus. Blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet high.

LYCHNIS - Campion

Very easy of culture and all gardens should have this perennial.

Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). One of the best; dense heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers through the summer.

L. viscaria splendens fl. pl. In June it sends up tall spikes. Handsome double, deep red flowers. 12 to 15 inches high.

L. haageana. 1 foot. June to August. Very showy, producing orange, red, scarlet or crimson flowers nearly two inches across.

LYTHRUM - Purple Loosestrife

Lythrum roseum superbum. Rosy purple flowers; 3 to 4 feet high. July and August.

MONARDA - Mint

One of the showiest and most brilliant of perennials. Large heads of fragrant scarlet flowers. 1½ to 2½ feet high.

MYOSOTIS - Forget-Me-Not

Myosotis palustris (True Forget-me-not). Excellent for border front or bedding. Light blue flowers. When planted in shady location will bloom all season.

PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. A trailing plant; flowers white in terminal spikes, evergreen foliage.

PAPAVER - Poppy

Nothing can equal these in gorgeous effect, and whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers, rich brilliant colors, and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Papaver Goliath. Fiery-scarlet; largest Oriental Poppy.

P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A fine dwarf variety, cup-shaped flowers of white, yellow and orange.

P. orientale. Flowers large, rich, brilliant colors.

P. orientale var. *Princess Victoria Louise*. Salmon-red, July and August.

P. orientale var. *Trilby*. Cerise-scarlet.

PENTSTEMON - Beard Tongue

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. Flowers deep scarlet-red in spikes. Throat corolla, very slightly bearded tips; quite long. Excellent. 3 feet. Fine for border or garden.



Gypsophila Paniculata.

PERENNIALS—Continued.

PLATYCODON - Japanese Bellflower, or Balloon Flower

Large, handsome, bell-shaped flowers. Erect growth. A fine border plant.

Platycodon grandiflorum. Large, deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. July to September.

P. grandiflorum album. Same as above, except white flowers.

POLEMONIUM - Jacob's Ladder

Polemonium coeruleum. A plant of easiest culture. Pretty blue bell-shaped flowers with golden anthers. 2 feet. May and June.

PLUMBAGO - Leadwort

Plumbago larpentae. Of dwarf, spreading habit; grows 4 to 6 inches high. Useful as an edging plant or for rockery. Covered with beautiful blue flowers all Summer.

PRIMULA - Hardy Primrose

Primula vulgaris (English Primrose). Popular favorite in the old garden. One of the earliest spring flowers. Bright canary-yellow; very fragrant.

PYRETHRUM - Feverfew

The brilliant and fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum render it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Pyrethrum roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single flowers in shades of pink, lavender, red and yellow.

P. uliginosum (Ox-Eye Daisy). Daisy-like blooms. Perfectly hardy, fern-like foliage.



Paeonia - Peony

The old-fashioned Peony *officinalis* in our grandmother's garden, while still popular because of their early flowering, have been eclipsed by the wonderfully improved sorts introduced in recent years. They are the "Queen of Spring Flowers," and are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubby border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to all around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich deep soil, and an open, sunny position; which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partly shaded position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted increase in beauty each year.

An important point to observe in the planting of Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deeply. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with two inches of soil. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

Edulis Superba. Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals, silvery reflex; one of the best early cut flower varieties.

Felix Crousse. Large anemone ball-shaped bloom, very brilliant red, ruby flame colored center; one of the best reds.

Festiva Maxima. Paper-white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full rose type; very tall, strong growth. Early.

UNNAMED PEONIES

We have an assortment of unnamed varieties in various colors.

PHYSOSTEGIA - False-Dragonhead

Especially fine for cut flowers; requires rather rich moist soil. One of the most beautiful of midsummer flowers.

Physostegia speciosa. Tall growing with dense spikes of delicate pink flowers; 4 feet. June and July.

P. virginiana alba. Pure white; very fine.

RANUNCULUS - Buttercup

A well grown mass of these charming old favorites, when in full bloom is a sight not soon forgotten. They need a position in the herbaceous border where they will receive some shade during the warmer parts of the day.

Ranunculus aconitifolius fl. pl. (White Bachelor Button: Fair Maids of France). Very ornamental, double, white, globose flowers. 6 inches to 2 feet.

R. repens fl. pl. (Bachelor Buttons). Very pretty, double-flowering yellow globes on creeping stems. 6 to 12 inches.

Perennial Phlox

Strong, field-grown stock

Should not be compared in value with the small plants from 2-inch pots which are often sold so cheaply. These are one year older.

Atlis. Salmon-pink.

Champs Elysee. Bright rosy magenta.

Elizabeth Campbell. Soft pink; large flower.

Enchantress. Bright salmon-pink with a dark red eye, resembling Elizabeth Campbell, but much more vigorous in growth, with a rich green, somewhat glossy foliage.

Fantome. Deep lavender, edged and shaded white. Dwarf.

Ferdinand Cortez. Deep crimson.

Hodur. Pink, shaded white.

Iris. Light purple.

Isabey. Salmon-pink.

La Vague. Lavender-pink.

Mme. Bezanson. Best crimson.

Miss Lingard. Earliest white, pale pink eye; long, graceful panicles.

Mrs. Jenkins. Flowers large: pure white; early; free bloomer.

Pantheon. Rose-pink.

Rijnstroom. A lively shade of rose-pink; very large.

R. P. Struthers. Cherry-red, suffused salmon.

Siebold. Orange-scarlet, crimson center.

Sir Edward Landseer. Bright crimson.

Sunshine. Pink.

Thor. Deep salmon-pink, aniline-red eye.

RUDBECKIA - Coneflower

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow. One of the finest of all perennials; strong, vigorous grower, producing beautiful double golden-yellow flowers in greatest profusion. 5 to 6 feet.

R. newmanni (Speciosa). (Dwarf Black Eyed Susan). Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers with black disc; valuable for cutting. For massing in borders or for half-shady positions under trees.

R. purpurea (Giant Purple Coneflower). Fine showy, strong growing variety with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and large, brown, cone-shaped disc.

SALVIA - Sage

A handsome species of the well known Sage with a profusion of crimson flowers in August and September.

Salvia azurea grandiflora. Sky-blue flowers in great profusion. 3 to 4 feet high. Very good.

SCABIOSA - Mourning Bride

Fine for cut flowers. Excellent for border planting.

Scabiosa japonica. A handsome Japanese variety. Beautiful blue flowers in profusion.

SEDUM - Stonecrop

Sedum, Brilliant. A new form of the above variety with dark crimson flowers.

S. spectabile. One of the prettiest erect-growing species, about 18 inches high with broad, oval, light green foliage and immense showy heads of handsome rose-colored flowers. One of the best of the late-flowering perennials.

Acre (Golden Moss). Much used for covering graves; foliage green; flowers bright yellow.

Sieboldi. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage, bright pink flowers in August and September.

Spurium coccineum. A beautiful, rosy crimson-flowered form; July and August. 6 inches.

STATICE - Sea Lavender

Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions, than for mixing in a crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers.

Statice latifolia (Great Sea Lavender). Handsome plants with heads of dark blue flowers, invaluable for cutting, the flowers, when dried, lasting for months. 1 to 2 feet.

STOKESIA - Stokes' Aster, or Cornflower

Stokesia cyanea. A grand large-flowered hardy perennial, growing 18 to 24 inches high, and covered with centaurea-like flowers of a beautiful lavender-blue shade, and often 4 to 5 inches across. Of easiest possible culture, flourishing wherever given an open, sunny exposure. As a single specimen plant, used in mixed borders or in large masses by itself, it is equally valuable, and by its use some very effective plantings may be worked out. Blooms from July to October continuously.

S. cyanea alba. Same as preceding variety, only flowers are pure white.

STACHYS - Head Nettle; Woundwort

Fine border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, with showy spikes of flowers, often grown as a bedding plant, where it is prized for the foliage.

Stachys lanata (Woolly Woundwort). Bright silvery white foliage, soft and woolly; light purple flowers in many-flowered whorls. 1 foot to 18 inches.

THYMUS

Vulgaris. 6 inches. June and July. An old garden plant being grown as a sweet herb. Flowers small, purplish, in terminal, interrupted spikes. Foliage very fragrant; fine for rock gardens.

TRITOMA - Red Hot Poker

These are tall and striking plants of much beauty when well placed and properly grown. The great spikes of flowers sent up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, have quite a rich and tropical appearance. Give some protection in cold climates. Bloom from July to September.

TUNICA - Coat Flower

From Latin, tunica—coat; in reference to the overlapping of the floral envelopes.

Tunica saxifraga. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white, lilac or pale purple notched petals. 6 to 10 inches.

VALERIANA - Valerian

Valeriana officinalis. One of the perennials found in the old gardens, prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers. Very hardy.

VERONICA - Speedwell

Very desirable hardy plants, both tall growing and dwarf variety excellent for border or rock planting.

Veronica amethystina. 8 to 12 inches. June. A slender species with short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

V. incana. White woolly plant with pale blue flowers.

V. longifolia subsessilis. A handsome blue flowered plant. 2 feet high. Spikes of blue flowers.

V. spicata. One of the better border plants. Clear blue flowers; purple stamens.

VINCA - Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle

A trailing evergreen plant used extensively for carpeting ground under shrubs or trees where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive.

YUCCA - Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers, make it an effective plant for all positions. 5 to 6 feet high.



Stokesia Cyanea—Stokes' Aster.

Ornamental Grasses—*Eulalia Japonica*.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

Few people are aware of the many valuable ornamental Grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture-loving, also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest.

ERIANTHUS

Erianthus ravennae (Ravenna Grass). Very ornamental; leaves very long, sometimes violet with a strong white rib in the center. Handsome plumes, fine for winter use when dried. 4 to 7 feet.

EULALIA

Eulalia gracillima univittata. Of compact habit with very narrow foliage of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib; 4 to 6 feet high.

E. japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn; 4 to 6 feet high.

E. japonica variegata. A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet high, terminated with clusters of flower spikes.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Plants Suitable for Ground Cover

Anemone.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Myosotis palustris.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox subulata in Variety—
 Purple, Rose and White.
Tunica saxifraga.

Plants Suitable for Rock Garden

Alyssum saxatile compactum.
Aquilegia in Variety.
Arabis alpina (Rock Cress).
Armeria maritima or formosum.
Campanula carpatica.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Dicentra (Bleeding Heart).
Gypsophila paniculata.
Iberis sempervirens.
Lychnis viscaria splendens.
Pachysandra terminalis.
 Sedums in Variety.
Statice latifolia.
Stokesia cyanea (Stokes' Aster).

Plants Suitable for Dry Locations

Achillea tomentosa.
Aquilegia in Variety.
Arabis alpina.
Asclepias tuberosa.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Lavandula vera.
Liatris (Kansas Gay Feather).
Lychnis chalconica.
Phlox subulata.
Sedum spectabile.

Plants for Shaded Positions

Achillea millefolium.
Anemone.
Aquilegia in Variety.
Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley).
Digitalis (Foxglove) in Variety.
Funkia in Variety.
Hemerocallis fulva.
Lobelia cardinalis.
Lychnis chalconica.
Platycodon, Blue and White.
Sedum spectabile.
Stachys lanata.

Desirable Perennials for Cut Flowers

Achillea "The Pearl."
Anemone japonica in Variety.
Anthemis tinctoria.
 Asters in Variety.
Boltonia asteroides.
Chrysanthemum.
Coreopsis grandiflora.
Delphinium.
Dianthus barbatus—Mixed Colors.
Gaillardia grandiflora.
Gypsophila paniculata.
Helianthus multiflorus.
Iris germanica—All Colors.
Iris, Japanese—Many Colors.
Lychnis viscaria splendens, fl. pl.
 Peonies—Many Colors.
Phlox—Many Colors.
Pyrethrum—Mixed Colors.
Shasta Daisy.
Veronica spicata and *subsessilis*.

Directions for Transplanting Trees, Etc.

Preparation of the Soil. For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by plowing, using the subsoil plow after the common one. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees. This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case, however carefully the digging, packing and transportation may be performed; it then becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, in pruning at transplanting, one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, always cut from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting. The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. Or when the roots are well covered with earth the earth may be tramped or tamped hard to the roots and filled up with loose earth on top. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere. Care must be taken against planting too deeply; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand about the same height as when in the nursery. An inch or two deeper will not hurt. When set in autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be underground.

Staking. If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury by the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

The bodies of fruit and shade trees should be wrapped to protect against sun-scald.

Mulching. This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, taking pains that it does not come in contact with the body of same, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting. Here is the opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar and other insects and diseases do not find safe lodgment among their branches, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fences. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and with equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

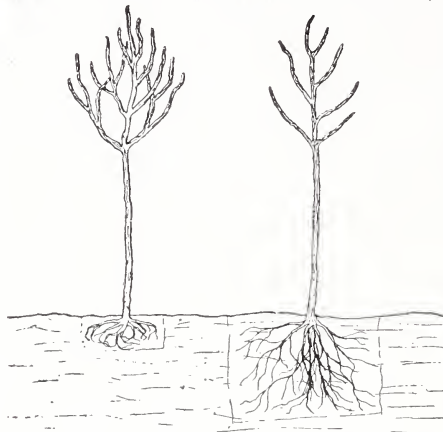
Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. Dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Package, or Received During Frosty Weather or After Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, soaking well, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning. Pruning often the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—Continued.

trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.



Improperly planted, sure to die. Top left without pruning and roots crowded together.

Properly planted, sure to live. Top properly pruned and cut back, and roots spread out.

them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young

trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While, if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December, following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet the following winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For subsequent pruning of vines, as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn, compost should be placed around stems of plants, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring

Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet apart each way	10,890
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 feet apart each way	2,702
5 feet apart each way	1,742
6 feet apart each way	1,210
7 feet apart each way	888
8 feet apart each way	680
9 feet apart each way	537
10 feet apart each way	434
11 feet apart each way	360
12 feet apart each way	302
13 feet apart each way	257
14 feet apart each way	222
15 feet apart each way	193
16 feet apart each way	170
17 feet apart each way	150
18 feet apart each way	134
19 feet apart each way	120
20 feet apart each way	108
25 feet apart each way	69
30 feet apart each way	48

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Apricots, Peaches and Plums	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Currants and Gooseberries	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Raspberries and Blackberries	4 feet apart
Strawberries, for Field Culture	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for Garden Culture	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet
	1 to 2 feet apart



Spraying Methods and Formulas

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead 4 to 6 pounds
Water 100 gallons

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, as it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux.

Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper Sulphate 1 pound
Water 25 gallons

This should be used only before the foliage appears. It is easily applied, and acts as a germicide and disinfectant. In simple solution copper sulphate is very injurious to foliage. When lime is added, as in making Bordeaux Mixture, its corrosive action is neutralized and injury to the foliage prevented. In this way a larger quantity of bluestone may be used, and it adheres to the foliage better by the agency of lime.

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard Soap $\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Boiling Water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in hot water and while hot add the oil. Pump the liquid back into itself 5 or 10 minutes until it becomes a creamy mass.

For a 10 per cent emulsion add 17 gallons of water to 3 gallons of the above emulsion.

For 15 per cent emulsion add 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water to 3 gallons of the above emulsion.

Lime-Sulphur-Salt Solution

Stone Lime 15 pounds
Flower of Sulphur 15 pounds
Common Salt 15 pounds

Put lime in kettle, add three or four buckets hot water. While lime is boiling, add sulphur and stir briskly. If contents of kettle is likely

to boil over, add another bucket of hot water. When the lime and sulphur have boiled for ten minutes, add salt, and cook until the solution becomes dark amber in color. An hour is sufficiently long to cook the mixture, but if it is not the right color at this time, cooking should be continued. When the mixture has been properly cooked, there ought not to be more than a pint or so residue left in the kettle. At the beginning of the cooking, stir continually, but after a few minutes, occasional stirring will suffice. When the cooking is completed, the solution should be strained through a fine sieve, made for the purpose, or through a gunny sack into the pumping barrel or tank and made up to 50 gallons of hot water. The mixture should be applied while hot and preferably as soon after making as possible, always bearing in mind to keep it well agitated while the pump is in operation. Pumps and accessories used should be well washed and cleaned after each time of using.

Concentrated Lime-Sulphur solutions may be purchased from the manufacturers, of which there are now a large number making a good product, and can be used according to directions furnished with each package.

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper Sulphate 4 pounds
Quicklime 4 pounds
Water 50 gallons

To destroy leaf-eating insects, add four ounces of Paris Green. For Peach, use three pounds each of copper sulphate and lime, and three ounces of Paris Green, on account of the tenderness of the foliage.

Ferrocyanide Test—Dissolve one ounce of yellow prussiate of potash in a pint of water and label "POISON." Drop it into the mixture and if it turns brown more milk of lime should be added. Add milk of lime until the solution will not turn brown.

Tobacco

Boil tobacco stems, and use at the rate of two gallons of water to each pound of stems, for sucking insects.

Hellebore

Fresh White Hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons



Spraying Calendar

EXPLANATION. While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable in seasons when the fungi are particularly troublesome, a smaller number may often suffice. Those printed in bold face are the most value, and can generally be made with profit. An **Asterisk (*)** cautions against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom; a **Dagger (†)** indicates that there is danger in making applications within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food.

Plants and Diseases	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application
APPLES Scab, codling moth, bud moth, caterpillar, canker worm	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green*	10 to 13 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux
CHERRY Rot, aphid, curculio, slug, knot	As flower-buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux; for aphid, use Kerosene Emulsion	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green*	10 to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat	10 to 14 days later, Ammoniacal Carbonate Copper
CURRENT Mildew, worms	As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, Paris Green	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew†	If worms still trouble, Pyrethrum or Hellebore*	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux
GOOSEBERRY Mildew, worms	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green	In 10 to 12 days, repeat with both	10 to 14 days later, Sulphide Potash, on English varieties	10 to 14 days later, repeat
GRAPE Fungous diseases, flea beetle	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris Green	As soon as the fruit has set, repeat*	10 to 14 days later, repeat	10 to 14 days later, if disease is present, apply Bordeaux
PEACH, APRICOT Rot, curculio, leaf curl, mildew	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux	Within a week after fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green*	7 to 11 days later, repeat	7 to 12 days later, repeat
PEAR Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codling moth	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux*	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green	8 to 12 days later, repeat	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux
PLUM Fungous diseases, rot, curculio, knot	As buds start, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green*	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux	Cut out black kind on Plum or Cherry and burn
QUINCE Leaf and fruit spots	When blossom buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green*	10 to 14 days later, repeat	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY Anthracnose, rust	Cut out canes diseased with anthracnose and burn. Before buds open, spray with Copper Sulphate solution	When new canes appear, Bordeaux and Paris Green*	10 to 14 days later, repeat†	NOTE.—If orange rust appears, dig and burn infected plants
ROSE Aphid worm	Kerosene Emulsion for aphid	10 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green	Afterwards keep lice and caterpillars off by turning a fine stream from hose on under side of leaves	

Do not spray with arsenates or copper compounds within three weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be no danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. Bordeaux Mixture and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full-grown fruits even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper is large.

If the information you seek cannot be found in this calendar, or if your trees suffer from some disease or pest not mentioned above, we advise writing at once to your Agricultural Experiment Station, giving full details and particulars. The Agricultural Experiment Station of your state is established to help you produce more and better fruit and the Director will be very glad to give you all the information necessary to this end.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT



Transcendent Crab Apples.

The Apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the entire year. By making a careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an Apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The Apple, if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider the best for general planting.

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Size medium, shape roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white; flavor rather acid; fine. Season, July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the North and Southwest.

Red Astrachan. Season, July. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium; greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.

Summer Rambo. Medium, pale greenish-yellow, stained and streaked with red on the sunny side. Tender, sub-acid, good. August.

Yellow Transparent (White Transparent, Thaler, etc.) Season, July. One of the most valuable early Apples. Fruit medium, smooth transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, good annual bearer.

Autumn Apples

Maiden Blush. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully blushed with red on creamy-yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. Season, September and October.

Rambo. Size medium, oblate, smooth; streaked and marbled with dull yellowish-red on pale yellowish ground; dots large, whitish; flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine flavored, excellent. October to January.

Winter Apples

Banana. Fine, vigorous grower, large, healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert Apples. A valuable market variety in some sections. Originated in Indiana. November to March.



Early Harvest Apple.

APPLES—Continued.

Ben Davis. Season, January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in Central States. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

Delicious. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine-grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. Season, November to February.

Gano. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season, February to March.

Grimes Golden. Season, November to January. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, a good early annual bearer. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden yellow, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, sub-acid; quality the best. A valuable early winter Apple and particularly desirable for its late blooming.

Mammoth Black Twig. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; better grower, hardier and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. December to April.

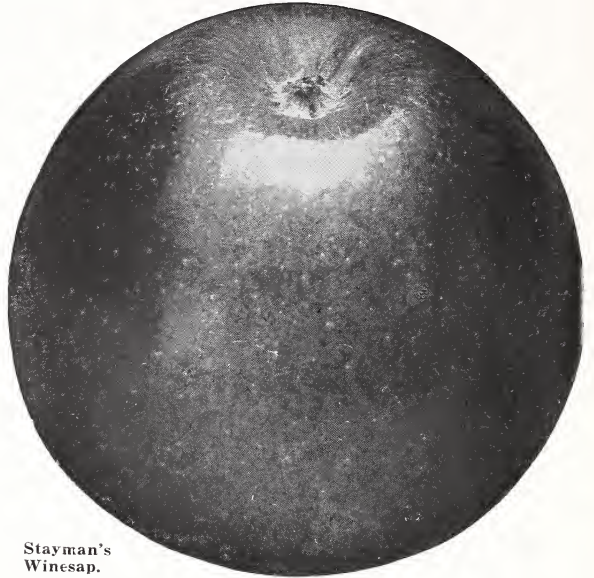
Black Ben Davis. Very much the same as Gano in every way.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine-grained, juicy, of good quality. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio Apple render it popular as an orchard variety. Will keep all winter in ordinary cool cellar. November to April.

Stark. Large, roundish; golden green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant regular crops. One of our best Apples. Jan. to May.



Grimes Golden.



Stayman's Winesap.

Stayman's Winesap. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, dull red color, great productiveness and best quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season, November to February.

Winesap. Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

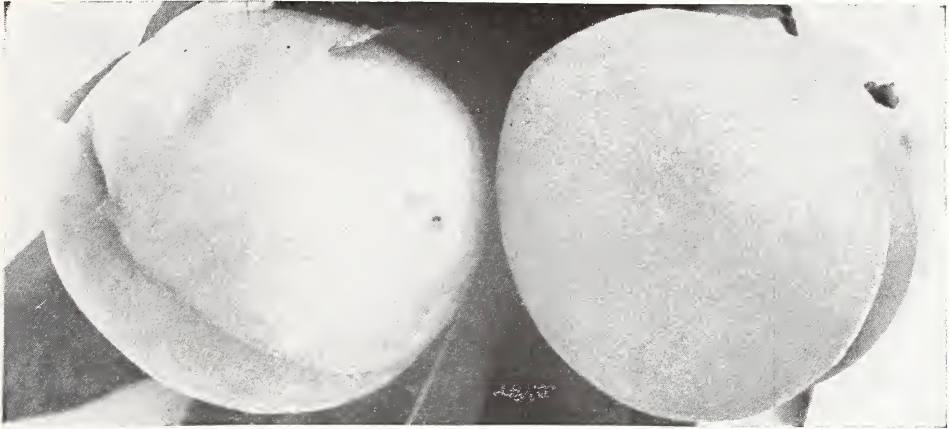
York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. An excellent shipping Apple, as it always brings high prices. January to April.

Crab Apples

Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

Hyslop. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow grounded with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. One of the most desirable Crabs for culinary purposes.

Transcendent. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.



Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air.

Early Ripening

Admiral Dewey (Free). A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. We consider this Peach the very best early yellow freestone. July.

Belle of Georgia (Free). Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. July.

Greensboro (Semi-Cling). Large, rather roundish; yellow with splashes of bright red; highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and of good quality. July.

Yellow St. John. A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert Peach. The tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

Mid-Season

Carman (Free). Large; resembles Elberta in shape; creamy white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; the flesh is tender, juicy and of fine flavor; a prolific bearer. August.

Champion (Free). Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white, mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality. While Champion is a little too tender-skinned to make it a good shipper, yet for near-by market and home use it is the best variety we know of. Tree is a good, healthy grower and one of the hardiest in fruit bud. Fruit ripens from 20th of August to first of September.

Crawford's Early (Free). Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

Early Elberta (Free). Larger than Elberta, though identical in form; bright yellow with red blush; flesh yellow, finer grained and sweeter than Elberta; ripens a week to ten days before Elberta; good shipper. Tree strong grower, hardy, good bearer. Last of August.

Elberta (Free). The great market Peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around Peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping Peach. Early September.

J. H. Hale (Free). Fruit averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta; ripens about five days earlier and is much superior in flavor. Color a beautiful golden yellow with deep carmine blush. Seems to do well over a wide range of territory. It is well worth planting. September first.

Late Ripening

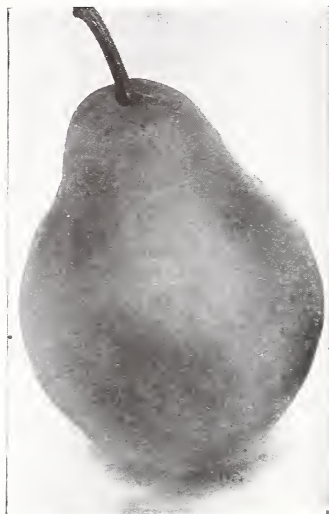
Crawford's Late (Free). Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and highly flavored. One of the best clingstone Peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free (Free). Large, roundish, slightly oval; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh tender, rich and good quality; succeeds well in all localities. Late September.

Smock (Free). Large, roundish, somewhat oval; yellow with some blush and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sprightly, quality good; a good Peach for commercial purposes. Last of September.

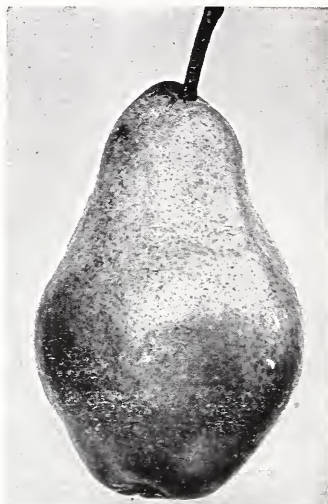
Stump (Free). Medium to large, roundish-oval; creamy-white with bright red cheek and abundant bloom; flesh white, very good. Late September.



Bartlett Pear.



Sheldon Pear.



Clapp's Favorite Pear.

Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of Pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least two weeks.

In the East and South, the Kieffer is more easily grown than any other fruit crop. The Pear is no different from other fruits in the matter of yielding large crops in return for careful cultivation.

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large size, with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, fine Pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a delicate flavor. August.

Wilder. Medium to small; greenish-yellow with a brownish-red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Early August.

Autumn Pears

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish-yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Medium to large, obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, covered with reddish-brown on sunny side; flesh is fine grained, juicy, rich, and very good. September and October.

Kieffer. This is the most popular Pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best and most highly flavored Pears known; very productive. September and October.

Sheldon. Large, yellow or greenish-russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed, tree vigorous and productive. October.



Kieffer Pears.

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Big-arreau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few Cherry trees.

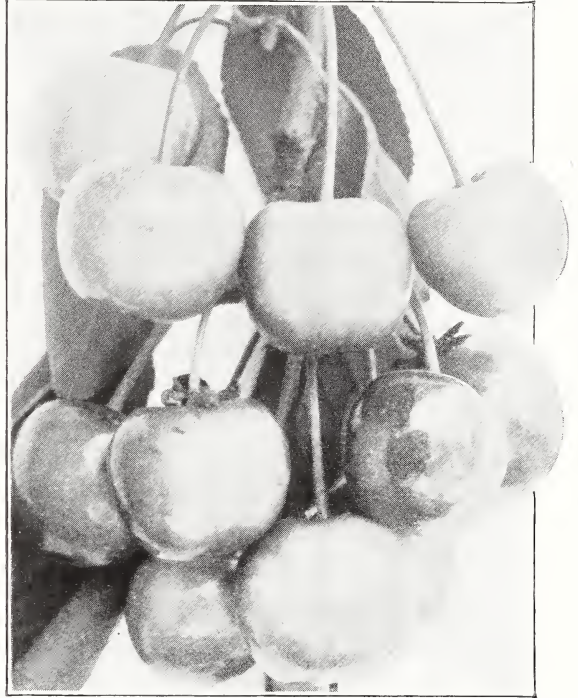
Black Tartarian (Sweet). Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, rich and flavor excellent; vigorous grower and producer. June.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond. Early June.

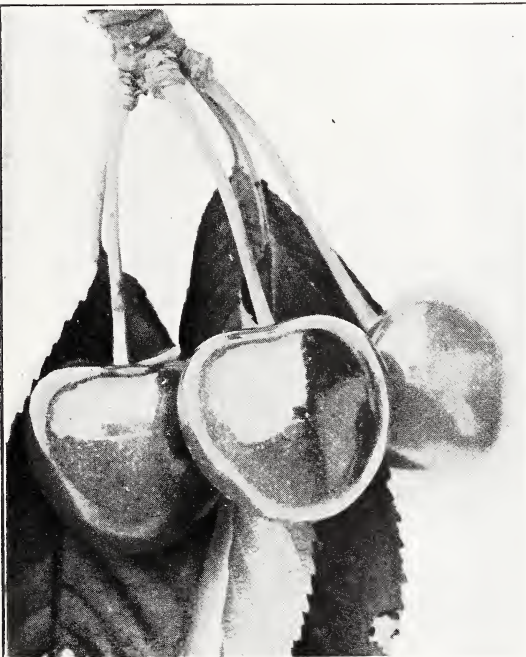
Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy; acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather without injury. Middle of June.

English Morello. Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

Governor Wood (Sweet). Large, rich, light yellow, red cheek; juicy and sweet; late June.



Napoleon Cherries.



Governor Wood Cherries.

Large Montmorency. Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid, good quality. Fruit larger and firmer than Early Richmond and about ten days later; late June.

May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort that holds its own against all newcomers. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Anne, Sweet). A beautiful Cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best varieties for market and canning. July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau (Sweet). Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well flavored. A splendid market Cherry because of its attractiveness and general good qualities. July.

Yellow Spanish (Sweet). Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored Cherries; vigorous and productive. Late June.

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Abundance Plums.

Plums

The Plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand has been growing very rapidly. The fine kinds are excellent dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

European Plums

Bradshaw. Very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

German Prune. Medium oval, purplish blue; rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. September.

Imperial Gage (Free). Large, oval, yellowish green with marbled green stripes, heavy, white bloom; flesh greenish, juicy, melting, rich, best quality; tree upright, vigorous. September.

Japanese Plums

Abundance. One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry-red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, and excellent quality; tree vigorous and hardy. Last of July.

Burbank. Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market Plum. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan varieties. Late July.

Red June. Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese Plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion-red; pleasant quality. Last of July.

Wickson. Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping Plum; tree upright, but in some localities this variety is a shy bearer. Early September.

Native Plums

Wild Goose. Fruit medium, red with blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both.

Talbert (Russian). Fruit medium, smooth, oval, slightly flattened, solid golden yellow, perfect freestone; flesh orange-yellow, moderately juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; ripens from 10th to 20th of July. The original tree in the past 22 years has only failed to bear two seasons. This is, by all odds, the most dependable Apricot for this latitude. We highly recommend the Talbert on account of its regular bearing habit.

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Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

Champion. Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color greenish-yellow. October.

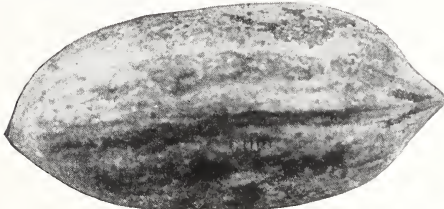
Orange. Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

Nut Trees

There has been more attention paid to the planting of nut trees the last few years than ever before. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. Besides the value of the wood for commercial purposes, the crop of nuts of nearly all kinds commands a high price in the market.

PECANS

Native hardy varieties can be grown in the central and northern part of the state where conditions are favorable. Makes a very large, tall tree, producing nuts in profusion. Trees grown from nuts gathered from the best native trees found in Wabash River Valley.



Pecan.

WALNUTS

English (French Nut, Madeira Nut). These are the Hardy Lockport strain and are grafted on the native Black Walnut; a fine, lofty growing tree with handsome spreading head; bears crop of thin-shelled, delicious nuts.

Japan (Sieboldiana). If it produced no nuts, it would be well worth cultivating as an ornamental tree; is a vigorous grower and produces nuts borne in clusters of 12 to 15 each; has a smooth shell, thicker than the English, much resembling Pecans; meat is sweet and good flavor. Hardy.



Japan Walnuts.



Champion Quince.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plant. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already stated, care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches.

Conover's Colossal (White). A standard kind of first class quality. Tender and highly flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Palmetto (Green). Extensively grown for market on account of earliness, large size and fine appearance.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the Spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the Fall with stable manure and fork under in the Spring.

Linnaeus. This variety produces a small stem of fine quality; early; excellent for cooking.

Grapes

If the proper selection of varieties is made, one may have Grapes on the table for several months in the year. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about 8 feet apart by the fence or building. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows. A stake should be placed with each vine at the time of setting, six to seven feet high. The first year train one shoot only up to the stake; pinch off all others and also all laterals or side shoots that appear during the first season; cut the vine down to within three or four buds of the ground. The following season train up two shoots in the same manner.

Agawam (Red). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish-red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Campbell's Early (Black). A strong vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bears abundantly; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry; it is a good shipper and long keeper.

Catawba (Red). Bunch medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery-red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest, does not ripen well in the North.

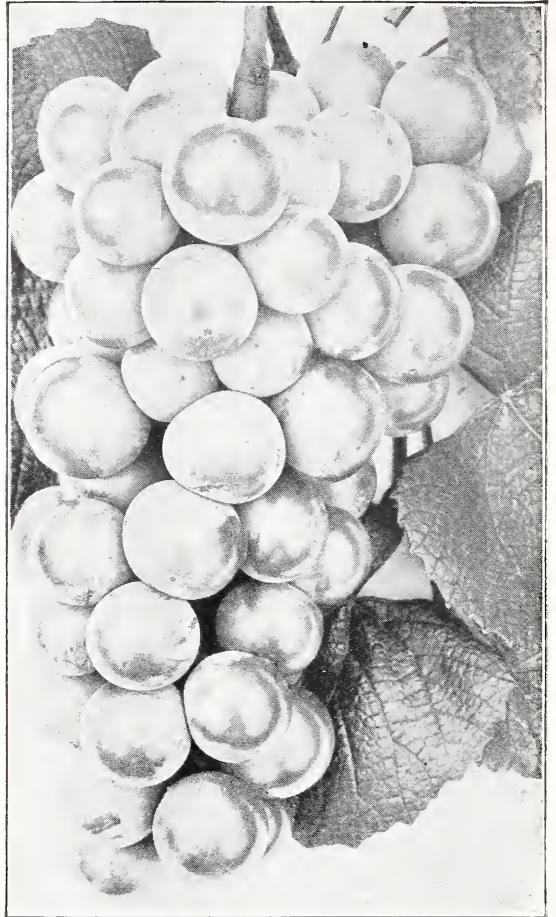
Concord (Black). Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around Grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed almost anywhere.

Delaware (Red). One of the best red Grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet, and delicious; best quality; a good market Grape.

Eaton (Black). Bunch and berry of the largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy, pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

Green Mountain (White). The earliest white Grape; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish-white, tender, sweet and excellent quality; combines hardness, fruitfulness, vigor and health. A valuable sort.

Moore's Diamond (White). A vigorous grower, entirely free from mildew and a prolific bearer; bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white with yellow tinge when ripe; berries tender, juicy and nearly transparent, sweet and rich; ripens about two weeks before Concord.



Niagara Grapes.

Moore's Early (Black). Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara (White). One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

Pocklington (White). The great vigor and hardness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white Grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet and fine flavor; very productive.

Salem (Red). Bunch medium, shouldered and compact; vine strong and vigorous; berry large, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and sprightly; a good market berry.

Worden (Black). A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.



Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. For winter protection, bend canes over, cover with straw or leaves, remove early in spring.

It pays to plant the standard varieties of Raspberries in good, reliable stock. These varieties produce more fruit, of better quality, with less trouble than inferior plants.

Cumberland (Black). The largest of all blackcaps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks.

Cuthbert (Red). Large, bright scarlet-crimson; excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing; vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

St. Regis (Red). Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full Raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leathery foliage.



St. Regis Raspberries.

Gregg (Black). Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich; strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

In many parts of the country winter protection is absolutely essential, and often adds greatly to the yield when not considered a necessity. The Blackberry, as a rule, out-yields all other members of this family, and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed—providing the climatic conditions are favorable. Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckering.

The demand for Blackberries is always good.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest; berry medium sized, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

Eldorado. Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripen well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

Currants

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. Plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Thin out in the center, and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. After the bush is four or five years old, remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts. Plant either in the Fall or Spring, 5 by 6 feet.

Fay's Prolific. A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; a most popular red Currant, prolific.

Perfection. Beautiful bright red, larger than Fay's Prolific. Said to be superior to anything in the market; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor. Plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

Wilder. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.

Strawberries

Strawberries are easily placed in the front rank among small fruits, and owing to the wide range in which they can be grown, there is always a good market for several weeks of the year. No fruit lends itself so readily to the varied uses of the table or for canning purposes or preserving. They can be successfully grown in any good garden soil. For field culture one should make rows three and one-half feet apart and set plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Set in this manner it requires 8,300 plants to set one acre of ground. Keep in rows and cultivate. A new bed should be planted every two or three years. In the early winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be partially removed from the row in the spring, but enough allowed to remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean the following summer. The varieties that we list are all standard and the best. Strawberries with imperfect flowers must be planted in connection with perfect flowering sorts in order to insure good crops.

Aroma (Perfect). This is our best and most profitable late Strawberry. It cannot be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish-conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, produced in abundance. Late.

Gandy (Perfect). Large, regular and conical; bright glossy crimson, firm, fine flavor, vigorous and prolific; a fine late sort and a good shipper. Late.

Haverland (Imperfect). Berries are large, long and light red, quality very good; a prolific bearer and plants are strong and healthy. Midseason.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect). The great market berry; fruit medium to large, regular, bright glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Midseason.

FALL or EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

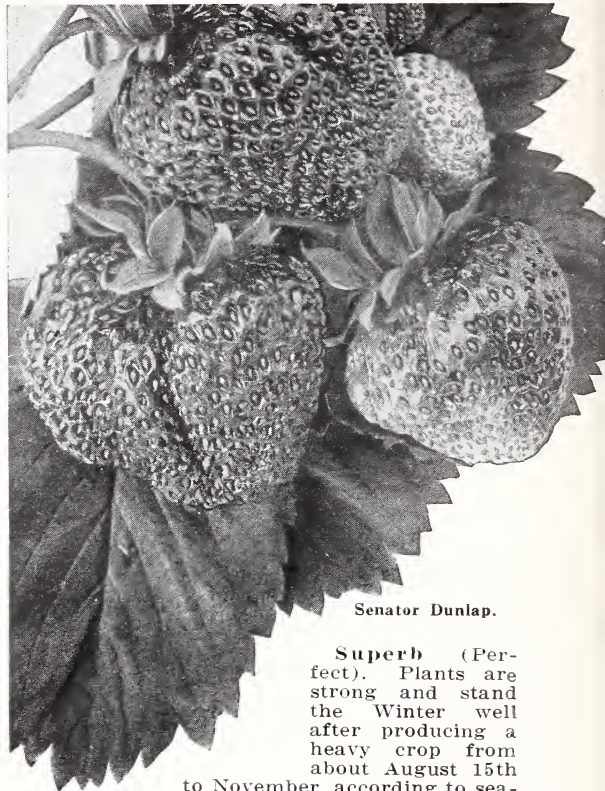
Of late we have had considerable inquiries for the Fall or Everbearing Strawberries.

Set same as other Strawberries. Remove fruit stems as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set Strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall-bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

These two varieties we can highly recommend.



Downing Gooseberries.



Senator Dunlap.

Superb (Perfect). Plants are strong and stand the Winter well after producing a heavy crop from about August 15th to November, according to season. The fruit of Superb is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all over at once.

Progressive (Perfect). The berries are not as large as Superb but of equally good quality, and they yield well and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years. Fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance.

Gooseberry

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as currants. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened.

Downing. Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and fine flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

Houghton. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

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		Flowering Plum	14	Papaver	47	Summer Lilac	9
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		Forsythia	11	Peaches	57	Sweet Gum	24
		Foxglove	44	Pears	58	Sweet Pea Shrub	10
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		Golden Bell	11	Physostegia	48	Tecoma	39
		Golden Chain	10	Picea	31	Thorn	27
		Gooseberries	64	Pieris	29	Thoroughwort	44
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